The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7555. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEXT HOUSE

THE DEMOCRATS MORE INTENT ON THE SPOILS THAN ON LEGISLATION—COX HOLDING THE BALANCE OF POWER FOR SPEAKER—THE MINOR OFFICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The contest for the Speakership has made no decided progress to-day, though it has been almost the only theme of conversation among the newly-arrived members. It is not at all possible to say who has gained or who has lost. The New-England Democrats profess displeasure with the conduct of the Randall canvass, but have not yet determined to vote for Kerr. It is understood generally that Mr. Banks will not go into the Democratic caucus, and it is impossible for him to be considered in the canvass for Speaker, and probably he will be slighted in making up the committees. Some of the shrewdest of the Democrats confess that Mr. Cox may have strength enough to prevent the nomination of either of the two principal candidates. He has nothing to lose by making an obstinate and reckless fight for the position, and he may prove very troublesome, at least till good terms are arranged with respect to his assignments on committees. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, is showing great strength for the office of Sergeant at Arms. He is reasonably certain of the election, without regard to who may be Speaker. The office of Clerk is thought to be between George M. Adams and A. D. Banks, of Mississippi. Nothing but the selection of officers of the House is talked of among members. No one seems to have given any thought to the subject of legislation. There is not likely to be the usual quantity of bills presented on the first day. The effect of the choice of Speaker upon Presidential prospects is not canvassed much, as few members are found ready to commit themselves with respect to that question. The Tilden party want to have Kerr for Speaker, it is alleged, and Randall is held up as the anti-Tammany candidate, all of which may be simply an electioneering report. All these questions have little effect. The main one which the Democrats consider, each for himself, being who will be most useful in the way of distributing offices. Randall continues, for some reason, to have the earnest support of those who are already in comfortable places about the House, and the influence of these officers with the old members is very considerable.

The Pennsylvania Democratic delegation held a formal meeting to-night, at which all the members were present except three, the absentees being represented by proxy. They unanimously resolved to support Randall for Speaker, and to do everything that is proper to further his election. This means that the Pennsylvania delegation will make any promise or trade for offices of the House that will tend to place Randall in possession of the gavel. A large number of prominent Pennsylvania Democrats are here working assiduously for Randall. Ex-Congressman Dick Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, is working in the interest of Kerr. Senator Gordon says so far as his observation goes the Southern members are not united on any candidate for Speaker, and he believes that Randall and Kerr have about equal strength with the members from that section. This is quite a different statement from that made by Randall's friends, who claim all the Southern delegations but that from Georgia, which is favorable to Kerr. Randall has reckoned up eighty-three votes as dead sure for himself, which would undoubtedly elect him; but he is not always right in his political prophecies, and may be mistaken now.

POOL-SELLING ON THE RESULT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—At the Imperial Hotel there was a crowd to witness the selling of pools on the Speakership. The highest price bid for pools was $50. The betting ran most curiously. Randall started off as the first choice, betting even for him against the field. Kerr was then sold for $50 as first choice against the field, and finally the field sold for $50, with only $40 bid for first choice. The pool-selling is to continue during the remainder of the week, and the candidates for Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Door-keeper will also come into the scramble hereafter. Representative Cox, who was left out by the pool-sellers, is also in the field, and has, so far as known, fifty votes to commence with, or enough to turn the scale for either of the other competitors for the Speakership. To-morrow, Messrs. Randall, Kerr, and Cox. will meet to select the officers of the caucus and to make other necessary arrangements for the meeting next Saturday.

THE NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

STATEMENT FOR DEC. 1—REDUCTION IN NOVEMBER OVER $480,000—COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS MONTHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The debt statement for November shows a decrease of more than four hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The decrease in the debt for the four preceding months was $10,291,900, or over two and one-quarter millions per month. The comparatively small amount of debt discharged last month is attributable to the fact that during November there was disbursed for Army and Navy pensions over $5,000,000. Small as the reduction of last month may appear, it is four times greater than the reduction made in the corresponding month of last year. The entire reduction made in the public debt for the four months of the present fiscal year is $10,171,000, against $4,149,907 for the corresponding months of last year. The coin balance now in the Treasury is $70,404,676, a decrease of over three millions compared with the October statement. The present currency balance is $12,000,000, an increase of over two millions over October. The decrease of legal tenders for the month is $764,472, and the increase of fractional currency $1,674,476. The Customs receipts for November were $11,389,015, against $11,573,937 in October. The internal revenue receipts were $9,750,050, an increase of $163,000 over October, and nearly one million in excess of the amount received in November, 1874. The total receipts from Customs and internal revenue for November were over twenty-one millions of dollars, which is nearly three millions in excess of the receipts for November, 1874. The ordinary expenditures last month were nearly thirteen millions. The total receipts for past five months were: Customs, $66,795,336; internal revenue, $47,663,466. It may be noticed in this connection that the croaking prediction by Judge Kelley of a deficit in the Treasury before the meeting of Congress has happily escaped fulfillment.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

EX-TREASURER MAGRUDER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUED BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have brought suit in the name of Henry D. Cooke, for their use, against ex-Treasurer James A. Magruder, of the Board of Public Works, and ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, Riley A. Shinn, and Henry M. Sweeney, the sureties on his bond, claiming $50,000 damages. The declaration sets forth that Magruder was Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, and that he with his sureties entered into a bond in the sum of $50,000 to discharge faithfully the duties of the office and to render a true account of all moneys received and paid out by him on account of the District of Columbia; that the sum of $14,697,402 was received and in part disbursed by him, but that he has neglected and refused, and on the 5th day of October last did refuse to render an account as required by the bond; and the declaration charges that the District has suffered damages by his failure to account in $50,000, and therefore they bring suit. This case will not go on the trial calendar until the February term, and it is not probable it will be tried until the Fall of 1876.

The report of the Superintendent of the Public Printing shows that the total cost of the printing, binding, lithographing, &c., for the Government for the year ended, Sept. 30, last, was $1,560,425. Besides this the *Congressional Record* cost $88,000. In no period during the last six years has the work been so far advanced as now, nearly all the printing ordered by the last Congress having been completed. There are now 1,200 employes in all the departments of the office, with a pay-roll of $95,000 a month. The compositors are allowed sixy cents per 1,000 ems, or $4 a day for eight hours.

The Post Office Department gives notice that the mails for Brazil and the West Indies, via St. Thomas, will be dispatched by the steamer King Richard, leaving Baltimore on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 4 P. M.

Midshipmen A. A. Michelson, Walter C. Cowles, and Samuel C. Lemley are ordered to examination for promotion. Chief Engineer Harman Newell is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to continue on special duty at Philadelphia.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Mr. A. E. Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., to be Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Avery.

Government officials have nothing to communicate with reference to the statement that Burriel has been summoned before a court to answer for his offenses in connection with the Virginius affair, but they say it is likely the information is correct.

Among the cases argued to-day before the Supreme Court was No. 61, the Western Union Telegraph Company versus the Western Atlantic Railroad Company, and a cross appeal from the Circuit for the Northern District of Georgia. The question involved was whether a contract made by the telegraph company with the State, as owner and manager of the railroad, in August, 1870, by which the State was to have the use of the wire along the line of the road from Atlanta to Chattanooga for the transmission, under certain conditions, of messages on the business of the road, was a contract of sale or of lease. Under a subsequent sale of the road by the State the wire was included in the inventory of the road and appurtenances, and the State having paid the telegraph company the cost of the construction and equipment of the wire as provided in the contract, the railroad company set up a claim to the wire and forbade its use to the telegraph company, and proposed to resist by force the severance of the wire by the telegraph company from the stations along the road. The latter company then brought this bill and was defeated below, the court seeming to adopt the theory of sale insisted upon by the railroad company. The decision is brought here for review, the appellants insisting that there was nothing in the contract looking to the sale of the property. J. H. Ashton and G. P. Lowrey for appellants, and Joseph E. and J. L. Brown for appellees.

It appears from the report of the Superintendent of Assessments and Taxes that the taxable real property in the District of Columbia amounts to an assessed value of $93,452,684. There is owned by the United States Government, property, exclusive of public buildings, to the value of $16,691,906; by the District Government $1,266,424, and by churches, charitable institutions, &c., $4,016,678, making a total of $21,975,000 exempt from taxation. If to this be added the value of the Government buildings, there would be nearly half as much property exempt as pays taxes.

A large number of additional changes in the clerical force of the Interior Department were ordered to-day. Nine were removals of clerks occupying subordinate positions in the General Land Office, and the remainder consisted of copyists and other temporary employes of the Patent Office, who are discharged in consequence of the available appropriation running low.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

THE AVERY TRIAL INTERRUPTED BY ILLNESS OF COUNSEL—DISHONEST RECTIFIERS SENTENCED AT MILWAUKEE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Owing to the sickness of Judge Krum, counsel for the defense in the Avery case, the argument was not made to-day.

It is probable two or three counterfeiting cases will be taken up at the conclusion of this case, and on the 15th inst. the case of William McKee will be called.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—Schlitz & Bergenthal, rectifiers, convicted of shipping goods without entering the same as required by law, were this morning sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 each, and four months' imprisonment in the County Jail.

REPLY OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER, OF ST. LOUIS, TO GEN. BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Babcock this morning received a telegram from District Attorney Dyer at St. Louis, in answer to the one sent him yesterday demanding a hearing before the court, stating that the evidence in the Avery case had been closed and the next case involving the question of conspiracy was set for the 15th of December.

THE TAFT AND WEIMER CASE IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—The defense in the case of Taft and Weimer to-day introduced testimony designed to show that stamps could be removed from packages and the figures, representing the number of gallons, altered. A. Bode, a chemist, and others swore that there are preparations by which ink can be removed from paper without disfiguring. A keg of highwines that had been stamped an hour before was brought into court, and a man pulled out the tacks, removed the stamps, and took out the ink marks that had been made by gaugers.

A NEW RAILROAD COMPLETED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1.—The Junction Railroad, connecting the Savannah and Charleston road with the Atlantic and Gulf Road, was completed to-day, and trains passed over it. A large delegation from this city met the delegates from Charleston at the junction, and the two trains came in together. The completion of this line gives a through railroad connection from the North to Florida and Southern Georgia, via Savannah, and also another through railroad line to Atlanta, via Augusta. There was a dinner this afternoon at the Pulaski House in honor of the occasion.

IRON-CLADS READY FOR SEA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The iron-clads at League Island are ready for sea, and will leave to-morrow morning in tow of the vessels which are to accompany them to Norfolk. The fleet will consist of nine or ten vessels, among which are the Powhatan, Tallapoosa, Alliance, Alert, Huron, Dispatch, Passaic, Nantucket, and Wyandotte.

HOMEOPATHY IN CITY HOSPITALS.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Before the Committee on Hospitals of the City Council arguments were heard to-day pro and con on a petition of homeopaths for a ward in the City Hospital for patients desiring homeopathic treatment. The discussion was very spirited. No decision was rendered.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE SPANISH REPLY TO THE WASHINGTON NOTE—EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The reply of Alfonso's Government to the Washington Cabinet note goes to show that the Spanish nation is pledged to the work of a gradual emancipation of the slaves in Cuba; to a measure permitting a greater freedom of commerce with the Antilles; to the guaranteeing to foreigners an immediate magisterial or judicial hearing in cases where they are arrested and charged with a violation of the Spanish colonial laws, and to a complete measure of legal redress for acts formerly accomplished by Spain in 'moments of hastiness.' The Madrid Ministerial document, which is couched in a meek spirit, will reach Washington to-morrow. The greatest anxiety prevails in Madrid regarding the reception by the American Cabinet of Spain's last dispatch."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WHITECHAPEL MYSTERY—CONVICTION OF THE WAINWRIGHT BROTHERS OF THE MURDER OF HARRIET LANE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—One of the last scenes of the "Whitechapel mystery" closed to-day. The trial of the brothers Wainwright—Henry for the murder of Harriet Lane, in Whitechapel road, in this city, in 1874, and Thomas as an accessory after the fact—which has been in progress at the Central Criminal Court, before Chief Justice Cockburn, for more than a week, terminated to-day. Both were found guilty. Henry was sentenced to death, and Thomas to seven years penal servitude. The public interest in the trial of this remarkable case has not abated from the beginning.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IMPEDED BY HEAVY SNOWS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Times*, in its second edition this afternoon, publishes a special telegram from Danilovgrad which states that military operations are impeded by heavy snows in the mountains round about Goransko. The insurgents are well provisioned and tolerably sheltered, while the besieged Turkish garrison is reduced to extremities.

OUTLINE OF REFORMS TO BE RECOMMENDED TO THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* reports that Austria has sent to some of the European capitals a draft of reforms to be recommended to the Sultan. Russia will reply on the return of Prince Gortschakoff to St. Petersburg.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A DISABLED STEAMER MAKES A PORT—A BARK AGROUND AT OPORTO.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The British steam-ship Jamaican, Capt. Winder, from New-Orleans Nov. 6, for Liverpool, was spoken recently in latitude 51° longitude 14°, with her engines stopped, but she required no assistance. She arrived safely at Crookhaven yesterday afternoon.

The Portuguese bark Thiers, Capt. Campos, last from Quebec Oct. 23, for Oporto, is aground at the latter place, and must discharge.

THE DISABLED STEAMER AMERIQUE.

LONDON, Dec. 2—6 A. M.—The *Times* says there is reason to believe that the disabled French steamer Amerique has been seen off the Scilly Islands. A Government tug-boat was sent out for her on Sunday, from Devonport, but it is not yet known whether she succeeded in finding her.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH COMMANDERS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Morning Standard* gives prominence to the following:

"In consequence of the recent conference between the English and French commanding officers of the North American naval stations, it is hoped that all cause of soreness because of past interference by the French in the Newfoundland fisheries will be removed."

THE MALAY OUTBREAK.

THE BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FROM INDIA AT PERAK.

LONDON, Dec. 2—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Maulmain announces that the reinforcements from India have arrived at Perak.

SPAIN.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN TOLEDO CLOSED—THE PASTOR EXPELLED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Intelligence received here from Toledo, Spain, states that the authorities had closed the Protestant church there, and expelled the Pastor and schoolmaster.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF DEJAZET, THE ACTRESS.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Pauline Virginie Déjazet, the celebrated actress, is dead.

GERMANY.

INTERVIEW OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF WITH THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Prince Gortschakoff had an audience with the Emperor to-day.

INDIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT COLOMBO, CEYLON.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.—The Prince of Wales has arrived at Colombo, Ceylon.

BODIES FOUND IN A BARREL.

INDICATIONS OF A SHOCKING CRIME IN A FASHIONABLE PART OF CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A decided sensation was created here late this afternoon. A workman at the office of Adams Express Company noticing a peculiar smell while handling a barrel, was inquisitive enough to insert his finger into a hole in the barrel and found that it came in contact with the face of a corpse. The head was at once knocked out, and the bodies of a beautiful woman and a female infant were discovered, the woman's body being destitute of all clothing except stockings. The bodies were at once taken to the Morgue. The barrel was directed to S. K. Green & Co., Iowa City, Iowa. Later in the day the truckman who took the barrel to the express office was found, and his story is that he received it at a house near the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue, one of the most aristocratic portions of Chicago. From all appearances, the woman had recently given birth to a child. There were a few marks on the body, but nothing to show how death had ensued.

POUGHKEEPSIE ICE-YACHT CLUB.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Poughkeepsie Ice-yacht Club elected the following officers to-night: Commodore, John A. Roosevelt; Vice Commodore, Aaron Innis; Secretary, Richard N. Bayley; Treasurer, Guy C. Bayley; Regatta Committee, Hudson Taylor, Henry S. Frost, and William C. Arnold.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

THE ATLANTIC EXPRESS RUNS INTO A FREIGHT TRAIN NEAR BUFFALO—TWO MEN KILLED INSTANTLY AND OTHERS INJURED.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—The Atlantic express, from the east, which left here at 1:50 P. M., and was detained thirty-two minutes at East Buffalo Station awaiting the Lake Shore from the west, collided at the Batavia street crossing, about four miles from the city, with an eastern-bound freight train just drawn out from a side track, it having been signaled by the flagman, Brennan, to come on, throwing the smoking car and first and second coaches, well filled with passengers, from the track, and capsizing them. The passenger engine, tender, and two baggage cars crashed through the fourth car of the freight train, lifting it from the trucks and precipitating it on the flagman's shanty, crushing him underneath. The scene at the wreck was indescribable.

H. T. Wood, jeweler, from Lima, N. Y., formerly of Canton, Ill., was crushed and almost instantly killed.

J. Doty Collins, of Erie County, N. Y., had his left leg taken off near the thigh and was injured internally, while attempting to jump through the window of the first passenger coach, and cannot live.

Mrs. Catherine Wilson, widow, of Fond du Lac, Wis., was badly cut about the head and otherwise injured. She is considered to be dangerously hurt.

Many others were more or less cut and bruised, but not seriously injured.

The engineer of the passenger train stuck to his post. The fireman jumped to the ground and received an ugly cut in the head.

The Fast Mail Train, which was due at the time of the collision, was delayed two hours. The engineer, William Gould, only succeeded in stopping his train within fifteen feet of the wreck, which was piled upon his track.

The dead and wounded were brought to the city and cared for.

The tracks are now clear.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slowly in New-England, the upper lake region, and the Pacific States. It has fallen in the Gulf States and Mississippi Valley. Light rain has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with warmer, easterly winds. Light snow, with warmer, easterly winds in the Middle States and lower lake region.

The Upper Ohio River has fallen. The Mississippi has risen from Cairo to Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday in the South Atlantic States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, north-east winds, light rains, and stationary temperature.

For the Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, south and east winds, and warmer cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-east to north-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy and hazy weather preceding a storm centre.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by rain on the Middle Atlantic coast.

For New-England, stationary and rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the temperature will rise to freezing-point by Thursday night.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 1.—To-day is the coldest of the season, the mercury falling to 24° below zero.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	25°	11°	3:30 P. M.	35°	21°
6 A. M.	25°	12°	6 P. M.	32°	20°
9 A. M.	27°	13°	9 P. M.	35°	16°
12 M.	32°	17°	12 P. M.	35°	14°

Average temperature yesterday.......15½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......30¾°

MARINE DISASTERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—The schooner Harmony, from Philadelphia, for Rockland, had her crew frost-bitten and her sails split. She was towed into this port.

On Tuesday morning residents of Richmond Island discovered a small boat ashore on Watts' Ledge, and, on pulling over, they rescued two men, named George Wallace and Charles Parker, who were badly frozen and nearly dead. They stated, upon recovering, that they belonged in Round Pond. They had left Cape Small Point on Monday morning for Boston and a mist on the water caused them to lose their way, and the boat went on Watts' Ledge. They remained thirteen hours on the ledge, with the mercury 12° below zero. They were frequently drenched with spray, and kept in constant motion to prevent freezing until they were exhausted, some time before being rescued. The cutter Dallas has gone to Richmond's Island to bring them to the Marine Hospital.

The schooner Ruth B. Hodgkins, Capt. Morton, from Boston for Damariscotta, had her sails split off Wood Island, and was towed up to-day. The crew were badly frost-bitten. It is reported that two schooners, in company of the latter vessel, had their sails split and were blown to sea.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 1.—The schooner Aaron Perkins, with a cargo of herrings from the Bay of Islands, New-Foundland, for Salem, Mass., went ashore yesterday.

A LAKE STEAMER BURNED.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—The steamer Phil. Sheridan took fire, when a short distance from Buffalo, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. As the efforts of the crew to suppress the fire were unavailing, they took to the boats, and were picked up and brought here by the steamer Craig. The Sheridan was a freight boat, belonging to Ward's Duluth Line. She was insured against fire for $10,000 in the Detroit Fire and Marine, and $10,000 in the Royal, and was valued at $30,000.

CONNECTICUT RIVER FROZEN OVER.

HARTFORD, Dec. 1.—The ice which was floating in the Connecticut River in large quantities yesterday is blocked at various points to-day, and above the bridge here the river is frozen over solid. This is the second occurrence of the kind by Dec. 1 in forty years.

DEATH FROM A CRIMINAL OPERATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—There is a great deal of excitement in the town of Marlboro caused by the death of a beautiful young lady in a boarding-house in that town. Her death was produced from a criminal operation. The keeper of the house is under arrest, and an investigation is now going on. The lady was twenty-two years of age, and belonged in Sterling. She had engaged board in the house on Friday last, and the next afternoon was found partially disrobed upon the floor of her room dead.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS FROM CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—The General Freight Agents of railroad lines east of Chicago at a conference in this city to-day, advanced rates to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit, two and one-half cents per 100 pounds on fourth class freight.

VOTE ON THE ALABAMA CONSTITUTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 1.—The official vote for and against the new Alabama Constitution was counted to-day. The majority for ratification was 56,445. The total vote cast was 114,879.

A RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

SEVEN OR MORE PERSONS DROWNED.

THE SUNNYSIDE DIVIDED BY THE ICE NEAR HYDE PARK—SHE SINKS 200 FEET FROM SHORE—A BOAT-LOAD OF PASSENGERS CAPSIZED—STATEMENTS OF THE CAPTAIN AND OTHERS.

At an early hour yesterday morning a terrible disaster occurred on the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, by which a fine steam-boat was destroyed and several lives lost. The details of the sad story are fully given in the appended statements made by the Captain, Purser, and passengers of the steamer: There seems to be some doubt as to the number of lives lost. The Captain thinks that not over eleven persons were drowned; the purser says seven. The passenger list was lost when the boat sunk. The capsizing of the life-boat which put off from the sinking steamer was the cause of the loss of life. The distance to shore was not more than two hundred feet, but the icy coldness of the water so benumbed the unfortunate sufferers that they could do nothing to save themselves. One aged lady died after her rescue from the waters. One of the passengers says the boat was turned over by the number of people who crowded into it; but the Captain states, what is more likely to be correct, that the masses of floating ice carried down by the swift current overturned it. The sufferings of the passengers were terrible, thoroughly drenched as they were and exposed to the bitterly cold wind, as they clung to the upper rigging of the nearly-submerged steamer. From the Captain's statement it will be seen that the bow of the boat must have been completely stove in by the ice, beneath the water-line; but at what period of her trip this occurred is not so clear. No damage appears to have been done, or at least was known to be, at the time the boat was getting through the heavy ice between New-Baltimore and Kinderhook, and the Captain went to bed after it had been passed, supposing that the danger was over. Two hours after the boat was found to be making water very rapidly, and she was run ashore near Russell's dock at Hyde Park. Before the boats could be put off, the steamer filled and slid back off the flats into the deep water of the channel. The ice was heavy and thick all around, and hence the cause of the capsizing of the life-boat. All signals for assistance to passing vessels seem to have either been misunderstood or not heard. From the shore there were many attempts made to reach the steamer, but only one succeeded—a young man named Walter Dumont heroically coming to the rescue in a small boat, in which he carried twelve persons safely ashore. The kindness of the neighboring farmers to the sufferers is spoken of in warm terms by the Captain and others. The details of the sad affair are as follows:

The Sunnyside, of the Citizen's Line of North River Packets, left her dock, Pier No. 49, in this City, last Monday evening at 6 o'clock for Troy, where she arrived, not without difficulty, at 9:30 o'clock the next forenoon. Her troubles with the ice going up were reported to the Troy agent, who notified Mr. Joseph Cornell, Vice President of the line and General Agent in New-York, who immediately sent orders to have the Sunnyside return at once, and not to wait for either freight or passengers. The regular time of her leaving Troy was 7:30 P. M., but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the boat's lines were cast loose and she started on her return trip. But notwithstanding the orders of Mr. Cornell, several persons were permitted to take passage on the steamer, considerable freight also being received on board. The incidents of the down trip are related by Capt. Frank Teson. There seems to be a discrepancy, however, between his statement as to the number of passengers and that made by the Purser, Mr. John H. Talmage, to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon.

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.

After giving the particulars of the accident, Mr. Talmage said: "All of the women were safely placed in a life-boat, under charge of the first mate and a deck hand. While the mate was paddling against a strong ebb tide the deck hand stood in the bow of the boat, breaking the ice away. Suddenly a swift eddy in the tide brought down upon them a heavy mass of ice, and instantly the boat was capsized. Of the nine persons who were in the boat only three escaped from drowning. They were Miss Bronson and the mate and his assistant, who reached the shore, after great exertion, in an almost perishing condition. Before leaving the boat Mr. Burhans seized upon an old lady whose name I do not know, and, holding her in his grasp, brought her alive to the shore. Seizing some low-hanging branches, he pulled himself and his burden out of the water; but the woman lived only a few moments after being rescued. None of the bodies of the lost were found. Their names are: Mrs. M. W. Hayward, of New-York City; Bridget Mack, of Troy; a Mrs. Stewart, of Troy, and Susan Rix and Sarah Butler, both colored employes on the steamer. Two colored waiters named Samuel Rutledge and Joseph Howard are also missing, and I think they were both drowned. I had a complete list of the passengers in my room, but I did not have time to save it. But among those on board, besides those who were drowned, I remember the following: Mr. Duffy, Mr. McGuirk, Mr. Tilley, two Jews, and four steerage passengers. I think these were all that were on board."

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Captain made the following statement to a TIMES reporter:

"I am Captain of the steam-boat Sunnyside; we left Troy at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and on reaching Albany took the steamer Golden Gate in tow astern, to follow us down through the ice, and proceeded as far as New-Baltimore without encountering much ice. From the latter place the ice was wedged in, to Kinderhook, where we brought up in it, on account of a winrow across the channel. A barge, two canal boats, and four propellers lay there all blocked in. We worked ahead and back, and finally worked through, but parted our hawser to the Golden Gate. I then made up my mind we could not get that vessel through, and we came on and left her lying there. Afterward we didn't have very heavy ice. We worked slow all the way from there to West Park. The ice was very heavy in spots, but we used great caution so as not to cut our vessel. The mate, Jacob Burhans, stood watch with three others in the forward cabin and forecastle to see that the steamer made no water. I remained on watch till we got down to Barrytown. Before I turned in I said to the pilot, 'Mr. Whittaker, what do you think about the ice?' He replied that he thought we were through the heaviest of it, so I went to my room and went to bed. This must have been about 12 o'clock. At 2 in the morning I was called up by orders from the engineer, Mr. Parsell, who said the boat was making water fast. I dressed myself and went down to the forward cabin, and through into forward of the bulk-head, where I found the mate, who had torn the joiner-work away to find the leak. The water was then running rapidly across the forward cabin floor, and there was about two feet of water on the starboard bilge in the forward cabin. I went down to the engine and looked in between the kelson, and found that the water was nearly up to the top of the engine kelson. I made up my mind then that we couldn't save her; that she would sink. I sent one of the waiters to wake up the women in the ladies' saloon, and tell them to come up in the stateroom hall forward. I then went to the pilot-house. Watson Dutcher, the pilot, was at the wheel. I told him to put the steamer ashore to the westward. He hove his wheel hard aport, and put her ashore near Russell's dock at Hyde Park. This was about 2:30 A. M. I then ordered the mate to lower away the life-boats. Two of the boats hung in a crane aft the quarter. I also told him to run a hawser ashore. The mate lowered the boat and rowed it ashore. The ice was strong and thick all around us. Then we lay head on the flats, and our engine was still working. Before he could row the boat up the beach the steamer filled with water, and slid off the flats along side the channel bank. Then he pulled the boat up to the vessel, and I ordered all the passengers forward to the promenade-deck, myself and one of the firemen helping them up; next I passed three women into the life-boat, when quite a number of men jumped into the boat also. I tried to keep as many back as I could, but they were panic stricken. I yelled to the mates, 'Shove the boat off to the shore!' All this time the steamer was settling fast and the water came up into the pilot-house. I shouted to everybody to go aft, on the hurricane deck, as the vessel was going down head first. All the crew assisted me in getting the people aft. The mate had not got over fifteen or twenty feet from the steamer with his life-boat full of people, before it capsized. A terrible scene ensued. There must have been eighteen persons in the boat. The mate swam ashore, but the others that were saved swam back to the steamer. In all probability all that were lost were drowned from the capsizing of the life-boat. Their shouts and cries for aid must have been heard for a long distance. As quickly as possible I took a boat from the starboard side, and with our head waiter and deck boy tried to get around to the people in the water, but the heavy ice prevented me. The cries for help continued about ten minutes and then all was still. We launched the big boat from the upper deck, which was even with the water, the vessel at that time being 200 feet from shore. I took the boat with Second Engineer Jerry Deyo, and finally reached the capsized boat. She was bottom upward, and a man lay on her on his back, with his feet in the water and ice, nearly dead. We took him on board the steamer, put him in the pilot's room, and covered him with blankets. Then I heard a noise on the outside of our port wheel-house, which was only two feet out of water. We worked the boat through the ice to the spot where the cries came from and found an elderly lady groaning. She was lying on the ice about five feet from the wheel-house. Her body was partly in the water, her arms holding her up. She was still alive. With great difficulty we got her in the boat, took her to the steamer, put her in the wheelman's room, and covered her with blankets; but she died about two hours after. We then went to work to construct a rope ferry from the steamer to the shore. At this time at least sixty persons were crowded together on the hurricane deck aft. The wind was blowing hard, and the air was bitter cold. We got the line ashore and succeeded in getting all off in safety, after they had been on the deck for two hours. To do so we placed them in the boat and pulled the boat along by the rope. On reaching the shore they clambered up the rocks and made their way to farm-houses in the vicinity, where every attention was given them. By this time I was nearly exhausted, and being attacked with cramps had to be assisted to a house near by. From the time I was first called till the steamer sunk fifteen minutes hardly elapsed. The people were on the upper deck, clinging to rods and masts, before they were taken off. We saw a tow going down on the east shore, and we tried to make them hear us, but failed. Our bell was kept tolling, our whistle kept blowing, till the water quenched the fires and shut off the steam, and sixty persons were shouting as loud as they could; but no attention was paid to us. Then we sighted the steamer Walter Brett, coming north on the east shore. She landed at the Hyde Park dock, and again we signaled loudly in every way for aid. But after lying at the dock ten or fifteen minutes, she passed on without noticing us. They must have heard us. While we were constructing the rope ferry, a young man named Walter Dumont, of West Park, approached us with a small boat, and worked heroically. He took twelve persons from the wreck, and landed them in safety. He was the only person who succeeded in reaching us from shore, though many were trying to do so. I don't think that over eleven persons were drowned."

Mr. Peter Smith, a telegraph operator at Hyde Park, the place near which the disaster occurred, reports a conversation with one of the deck hands of the steamer Walter Brett, who said: "I heard the whistle blowing and the bell ringing, and I thought it was the steamer Thomas Cornell." The operator also said he visited Miss Lena W. Bronson, of Tenafly, N. J., who was one of the passengers saved. He found her in bed at a farm-house near Hyde Park. She made the following statement:

STATEMENT OF A LADY PASSENGER.

Myself and mother (Mrs. Hayward) occupied state-room No. 5 on the Sunnyside; we were awakened by knocks on our door, and were told to hurry out; we only half dressed, and as we came out we saw all the passengers hurrying up stairs, greatly excited; they told us there was not much danger, as we were near the shore; they told us we had time to dress, and when we came out again they told us to hurry up on the upper deck; Capt. Teson and another man helped us, and told us to go into the pilot-house; we were there a short time when they told us to get into a row-boat which was waiting; I got in first and mamma next, who seated herself by my side; mamma shouted to the men to go on, but they waited for more; when the last one got in the boat filled with water and sunk; when I went into the water I made my feet and arms go as best I could; I didn't see mamma afterward; they told me she shrieked, but I didn't hear her.

Miss Bronson was rescued from the water by two young men, passengers, named James Sanford and H. W. Dauchy, of this City. Both were in the boat when it upset.

THE BOAT A TOTAL LOSS.

It is believed that the Sunnyside will prove a total loss. She was built in Brooklyn in 1866, for the Lower Hudson trade, and was rated a first-class steam-boat. She was purchased for the Citizens' Line four years ago for the sum of $70,000. In length she was 300 feet over all, with 34 feet of beam. Her capacity was for 800 passengers and 1,200 tons of freight. Her crew had most of their personal effects on board, all of which were lost. There was comparatively little freight on board, most of it being printing paper consigned to the New-York *Sun*, to the *Eagle*, and the *Argus* newspapers, of Brooklyn. The remainder of the freight was of a promiscuous sort.

Vice President Cornell went up to Hyde Park yesterday with two wrecking boats, but it is doubtful if they can save the vessel.

PRESENT SITUATION OF THE BOAT—GRAPPLING FOR THE BODIES.

A late special dispatch to THE TIMES from Poughkeepsie says: "The Sunnyside lies in forty feet of water, and seems to be broken in two forward. Nothing but a portion of her hurricane deck, part of her smokestacks, and a little of her pilot-house are visible. The ice is rapidly tearing her pieces. Nearly all of her crew, except a few officers, have left for their homes. Capt. Teson and the others speak in the highest terms of the kindness shown them by the neighboring farmers. The work of grappling for the bodies of those drowned has been commenced. It is thought that one or two will be found on the steamer when she is raised.

THE CASE TAKEN CHARGE OF BY THE CORONERS.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Acting Coroner Etting, of Highland, has taken charge of one body, that of the elderly woman, unknown, and has telegraphed to Coroner Stephens, of Kingston, to take charge of the case. Capt. Teson is confident that but eleven persons were drowned. The steamer is sunk to her hurricane deck, and the ice is cutting her upper works away rapidly. For two hours fifty or sixty persons were hanging to the rods and masts of the promenade deck before they could be got off.

THE BODY OF THE ELDERLY LADY RECOGNIZED AS THAT OF MRS. WALKER, OF TROY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 1.—Frank Walker, of Troy, arrived here to-night, and states that, from the description given, he has but little doubt that the body of the unknown elderly woman, which was found at the wreck, is that of his mother. This leaves only two to be identified, the French peddler and the Irish laundress, both of whom are said to be from Troy. The carriage and team of horses which were lost belonged to L. L. Crounse. Wreckers will try to save what is left of the steamer to-morrow, but it is feared the heavy ice which will make to-night will complete the ruin. One passenger is positive that all who remained on the steamer were saved. The vessel was insured for $50,000.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

MR. JEWELL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE—A RETURN TO THE OLD RATES ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER RECOMMENDED—THE REFORM OF CERTAIN ABUSES—POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The report of Postmaster General Jewell shows, among other things, that the ordinary receipts of this department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, were $26,671,218 50, an increase of $299,344 80, or 1.13 per cent., over the receipts of 1874, being less than the estimate made in 1873 by $1,809,331. To the ordinary receipts should be added the sum of $650,000 subsidies to steam-ship lines, drawn from the general Treasury and expended, and $120,141 09 revenue from money-order business, making the receipts from all sources $27,441,360 57. The expenditures of all kinds were $33,611,309 45, an increase of $1,484,894 87, or 4.62 per cent., over those for 1874, and less than the amount estimated in 1873 by $318,603.

The amount drawn from the general Treasury under appropriations to meet deficiencies was $6,054,646 96, from which should be deducted the sum of $1,338,319 50, referred to in a previous paragraph, which will leave, as the legitimate amount drawn on account of the past fiscal year, $4,716,329 46, against $5,259,933 55 for the fiscal year of 1873-4, a difference in favor of 1875 of $543,606 09.

COMPLAINTS OF MISSING LETTERS.

The number of complaints during the past year of missing letters of value is 5,645, of which 2,677 were registered and 2,968 unregistered. The registered letters contained, as is alleged, currency, bonds, drafts, &c., amounting to $76,216 24, and the unregistered valuable contents amounting to $75,997 16. Of the 2,677 registered letters reported as lost, 1,083 were satisfactorily accounted for, 911 actually lost, and 683 remain under investigation. During the year 307 persons were arrested, charged with various violations of the Postal laws, the greater portion of whom were not connected with the postal service.

The employes of the department thus arrested were classified as follows: Postmasters, 41; Assistant Postmasters, 15; Post Office clerks, 23; route agents, 4; local agents, 3; mail carriers, 16; mail messengers, 2; letter carriers, 11; others, 192. Of those persons arrested who were not in the employ of the department, the majority were tramps and vagabonds and burglars, of the lower order of intelligence. The following disposition was made of these cases: Convicted, 107; acquitted, 9; prosecution abandoned, 5; nolle prosequi entered, 9; not indicted, 4; escaped, 4; forfeited bail, 1; died before trial, 2; dismissed and awaiting trial, 157.

RATES FOR CARRYING BRITISH MAILS.

This department is in correspondence with the British Post Office in relation to an increase of the United States territorial transit rates on the British closed mails transported by rail between New-York and San Francisco. These closed mails are of great bulk and weight, averaging several tons by each dispatch, and the rate of transit paid by Great Britain under the postal convention of November, 1868, are wholly insufficient to defray the actual cost of their transportation by rail across our continent, a distance of over 3,300 miles. This department, as a plain business proposition, takes the ground that if it transports mails for other countries over this long and exceptionally extensive route, we should require, to the extent that they do not perform an equivalent service, that they should pay the bills.

The report then shows the operations of the various bureaus of the department concerning dead letters, registered letters, contracts, readjustment of pay, railroad routes, mail bags, &c. Much information on these subjects has already been published. The report concludes as follows:

THE MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The Money Order Department, the annual transactions of which have reached about eighty millions of dollars, shows an apparent profit of about $120,000, though it is really in arrears more than that sum if the clerk hire and stationery required for business, and now charged against the postal revenues, were transferred to this account, where they properly belong. The money order business is nothing more or less than Government banking for the benefit of the public, and those who avail themselves of its benefits should pay its current expenses. Congress at the last session advanced the fees on small money orders to a point at which it is believed it will, as it should, for the current year and hereafter pay its own expenses.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The fact that but one line of steam-ships carrying our flag is employed in conveying mails across the Atlantic, and none whatever to South America, is humiliating to the just pride of every American citizen. This line makes regular weekly trips from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and carries a small mail in a satisfactory manner, for the postage as compensation for the service; but the great bulk of our mails for Europe is carried by steamers under foreign flags, sailing from the port of New-York on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week. As a matter of national pride, as an aid to the revival of American commerce, and as a means of supplying an efficient steam marine available for immediate use by the Government in case of war, provision should be made for the transportation of our mails, on important ocean routes, in steam-ships officered and manned by our own citizens and sailing under our own flag. It is believed that the payment of a moderate mail compensation in excess of the postages now allowed under the provisions of the general law, would enable our citizens to establish and maintain steam-ship lines across the Atlantic and to South American ports which would prove remunerative to the proprietors, and promote the general prosperity of the country. A reasonable allowance for a line to the west coast of South America would assure regular mail communications by American steamers with our sister republics on that coast, and a moderate mail compensation for a line to Japan and China will doubtless continue the mail service to those countries in American ships after the termination of the existing subsidy contract, which will expire on the 31st of December, 1876. I think it safe to say that the sum of $500,000 per annum now granted as a subsidy to the China and Japan Line for a single monthly service on that route would, in addition to the postages on the mails conveyed, be quite sufficient, judiciously apportioned between the respective routes, to maintain an efficient mail service by steamers sailing under our flag on all the important ocean routes which should be occupied by American steamers.

STRAW BIDDING.

The officers of this department are subjected to great annoyance, and the department itself to great pecuniary loss, by the prevalent system of "straw bidding" on long and expensive routes. Several stringent laws have been enacted with a view to the eradication of the evil, but they have signally failed to accomplish the desired result, interested parties in the teeth of oaths and penalties still combining together and employing various devices to prevent a fair competition, and to secure undue advantage by fraud. Under the present statute in the case of failing bidders and contractors, the Postmaster General is compelled to go up the list of actual bidders and tender the service to the next lowest bidder, seriatim, until one is found who will consent to contract, or if the price is considered too high, to readvertise, meanwhile performing the service by temporary contract. This evil, which annually involves the department in the loss of many hundreds of thousands of dollars can, in my judgment, be effectually removed by such a change in the law as will authorize the Postmaster General, on the failure of any accepted bidder to offer the contract as at present to the next lowest bidder on the list, if in his judgment the bid be not too high, and if this next lowest bidder declines to enter into contract, to be authorized to enter into contract with a person — a bidder at any price not exceeding said next lowest bid. In case no contract can be made with any party at this price, to go on up the list in like manner, always giving the bidder the first chance. In this way will the Postmaster General be enabled to command the entire field of contractors, the bidders having no control of it unless they will take the contract at the price named.

RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

No antagonism or serious differences of opinion have occurred during the last year between the department and the railroad corporations. The department pays the railroad companies for transportation of the mails about $10,000,000 annually, and they in return are offering all the facilities at their command, and in a manner which indicates the utmost cordiality between them and the

Government, and every disposition to advance the interests of the department. The compensation is now based upon the weight of mails carried. Many of the most intelligent gentlemen controlling these corporations feel it would be more equitable to pay by space. In the estimate made for compensation last year, it was found that while the space basis would increase the pay of several hundred roads, generally of the larger class, it would reduce it very materially on many of the smaller and weaker ones, and the department hesitated to advance a measure likely to bring so much antagonism. During the last few months a new impetus has been given to the railway postal service, and new facilities to the business of the country, by the establishment of fast mail lines. Railway Post Office cars in connection with passenger trains are now transported at a speed hitherto unattained in the service. Upon one of the largest lines has been placed a postal railway-train under the entire control of the Post-Office Department, carrying no passengers. All these new Post Office cars bear the seal of the United States and of the Post Office Department. It is believed at no distant day the business of the department will be so great as to induce the railroad companies to run similar trains from New-England to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

MATTER OF THE THIRD CLASS.

I would repeat the recommendation made by my predecessor in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, that any person be permitted, without additional charge, to write a form of presentation in any book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical, or on any other matter of the third class, and also that the sender of any package be permitted without additional charge to write his or her name and address on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, so as to inform the person addressed of the name of the sender, and to write briefly on any package the number and name of the articles inclosed. Congress at its last session gave the privilege to members of both houses to send free through the mails, under such rules and restrictions as the Postmaster General might prescribe, certain public documents, until the commencement of the next session. The weight of those documents was estimated by the department at the time to be from two hundred to three hundred tons. Our mail transportation has now reached such proportions that this printed matter has been distributed without causing any delay in the transportation and delivery of the ordinary mails and with no perceptible increase of cost or labor.

A REPEAL OF THE HAMLIN BILL RECOMMENDED.

I recommend that the postage on transient newspapers and periodicals, books, printed matter of all sorts, lithographs and maps, sheet music, photographs, and manuscript designed for publication, shall be reduced to one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which was the rate before the enactment of the law advancing it during the closing hours of the last Congress.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The act of June 23, 1874, requiring prepayment in stamps of postage on newspapers and periodical publications mailed from known offices of publication or news agencies, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, went into effect on the 1st of January, 1875, and from present indications it will realize about one million dollars for the first calendar year. This is not a material variation from the average results of the old law, though during the last year in which this latter was in operation the amount was increased by the payment of postage on newspapers circulating within the county of publication, a requirement that was discontinued at the end of one year. While, therefore, there has been no increase in the aggregate receipts, there has been a large net gain by saving the commissions on collections allowed by the old law, as under the present law the great bulk of postage is paid at the large offices, whose salaries are not affected by this item. Under the old law there was no check to insure collections at the office of distribution, and the consequence was that much matter went unpaid, and it is a satisfaction that under the present more equitable mode the universal collections have made up for the reduction in the rates. The new system has worked so admirably and has given such general satisfaction that no change is deemed necessary.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

Under the present law, which bases the compensation of Postmasters of the fourth class upon the sale of stamps, loss has been inflicted on the revenues of the Government by the sale of stamps to be used elsewhere, particularly in large cities, where salaries have reached the maximum provided by law. Many officials have been dismissed for violating the rules of the department in this respect, but it is impossible, so large is the number, for the department to prevent wrong practices, or even, to any great extent, to keep them in check. I recommend that the compensation of Postmasters of the fourth class be based upon the business of their respective offices, as determined by the cancellation of stamps; the account to be duly sworn to for each quarter, and returned to the Sixth Auditor. There is a great want of equity in the compensation of Postmasters of the first, second, and third classes. Under the present law Postmasters in small cities and towns, who are required to give a very moderate bond, and whose business also is not large, may receive the maximum salary. In the larger cities like Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, Postmasters doing a postal business of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, a money order business of millions, and giving bonds to the extent of $200,000, receive no greater compensation than that paid in a great majority of the small cities. In many places the salary of the Postmaster is the largest in the place, Presidents, Cashiers, Secretaries, and other offices of corporations, whose duties require greater abilities, and whose positions entail vastly greater responsibilities, receiving less. This state of things encourages, and sometimes leads to, an unseemly scramble for these offices. If the salaries at the smaller offices are not excessive, those of the large cities are certainly too low. I find Postmasters, as a class, to be efficient, capable, and attentive beyond my expectations, and their salaries should bear some proportion to their duties. Cases are said to exist, however, where few or no duties are actually performed by the Postmaster. A law compelling Postmasters whose net income is say $1,000 or more to give their entire attention to the duties of their office, or failing in this, to employ some person to perform them at their own and not at the Government's expense, would be most undoubtedly beneficial to the service. I have made, and shall continue to make, sobriety an indispensable requisite in every person within my control in all branches of the service. The Post Office is a business department, and should be run on business principles.

POSTAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The postal revenues during the last fiscal year have sympathized with the prevalent depression in all branches of trade, showing an increase over the previous year of only 1.13 per cent., which is the smallest increase for many years, and which has induced me to be very moderate in estimating the expected revenues for the year ending June 30, 1877. Wishing to be on the safe side, estimates have been submitted which show an expected deficiency of $8,181,602 19. These have been based upon existing laws and upon the existing state of things. If business revives and expands, as it must, if we may judge the future by the past, and if the laws in relation to compensation of Postmasters are modified in accordance with the recommendations of this report, the deficiency for that year will be very much less than the estimates. If my expectations should prove correct, for the year ending June 30, 1877, there will be no increase in the percentage of deficiency, but on the contrary a decrease. Basing the estimate of the revenues at the smallest amount and the expenditures at the largest an increase is shown in the percentage of the deficiency of only 19.39, against 24.65 which was the estimate of the percentage of increase of the deficiency of last year over that of its predecessor.

With proper watchfulness and economy in this department, always requiring maximum service at minimum cost, as in any other business, this gap between expenditure and receipts can be gradually closed, and in time be made to disappear altogether. Important as it is to reduce the deficiency, it must not be forgotten that in the sparsely settled portions of the South and West the expenditures for mail service must, in many instances, exceed the receipts two or three and sometimes ten fold. It is desirable on all accounts that our country should be settled by intelligent people, and with this end in view the pioneers should enjoy frequent and regular mail communication with the more populous sections. Probably there is no tax our people will more cheerfully bear, provided they can feel certain the money has been judiciously expended, than that made necessary by providing first-class postal facilities throughout the entire extent of our magnificent domain.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 1.—The report of the Ontario Immigration Department for 1874 has been laid before the Legislature. The Immigration Commissioner fully confirms the testimony received from all quarters that the quality of the immigration has been superior to that of former years. The bonus being confined to agricultural laborers, with families and domestic servants, those classes have mainly constituted the immigration of 1874. Independently of the bonus the cost to the Province was $3 72 per head. The total immigration of 1874 was divided among the several nationalities as follows: English, 17,323; Scotch, 2,279; Irish, 3,040; German, 1,017; other countries, 1,785; total, 25,444. The expenditure was $134,640 66.

BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE REDUCTIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—In compliance with instructions received from Washington, the Collector of this port has abolished the offices of twenty-six employes, whose annual pay amounted to $33,830. Other reductions are made, amounting in the aggregate to $80,000 per annum. Taking into account previous reductions, the total expenses of Customs services at this port have been reduced $100,000 per annum.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Consolidated Virginia, 366; California, 69¾; Segregated Belcher, 86; Ophir, 52½; Chollar, 81; Savage, 97½; Imperial, 8½; Mexican, 20¼; Gould & Curry, 21¼; Best & Belcher, 59; Hale & Norcross, not quoted; Crown Point, 30¼; Yellow Jacket, 52½; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 17¾; Belcher, 27¾; Confidence, 19; Sierra Nevada, 17½; Exchequer, 14; Overman, 52½; Justice, 42¼; Caledonia, 17.

HOW CITY WORK IS DONE.

SESSION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

DR. CHANDLER EXPLAINS THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE HEALTH BOARD—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY—COL. MEEHAN'S CASE.

The Senate Special Committee resumed its investigation into the affairs of the City departments yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Senators Booth, Tobey, and Bradley present, and Commissioner Davenport, counsel to the committee. The scope of the investigation yesterday extended into the Department of Buildings, the Health Department, and a personal inquiry into the misfeasance alleged against Col. Meehan, of the Dock Department, concerning the department's purchases from Messrs. Benoit & Wood.

Walter W. Adams, Commissioner of the Building Department, was first examined as to the functions, jurisdiction, and expenditures of the department, and next as to its administration, but nothing of special public interest was elicited.

Prof. Chandler, President of the Health Department, was next called and examined. He defined at great length the duties of the board and of its various bureaus—its jurisdiction and functions. Inclusive of the Small-pox Hospital employes, the salaries for the present year were from $148,000 to $150,000; the only contract in force at this time was with Frank Swift, for the removal of offal and dead animals; he received $40,000 a year; the board regulated the force of its employes according to the appropriation made, which was generally wholly inadequate to the needs of the sanitary supervision of the City. There were 25,000 tenement-houses alone, giving each Inspector 3,000 houses to visit—more than he could properly inspect once a year. All of the Inspectors were competent physicians, and were selected upon a sort of civil-service plan upon open competition before the board; it was very doubtful whether one-half of the tenement-houses in the City were in proper sanitary condition; many of the better class of houses all over the City were in bad sanitary condition, mainly due to defective plumbing and drainage. There was no connection between the Health Board and the Coroners, except that when a certificate of death was unsatisfactory, notice was sent to the Coroners; the board keeps a black list of physicians, and their certificates of death are always regarded with suspicion, and very frequently referred to the Coroners; they are physicians who are known to do business considered unprofessional; I think it would be very beneficial to place the Coroners under the control or as a bureau of the Board of Health, and it would also be highly advantageous to have none but physicians as Coroners.

Q.—How is the health of the City at the present time? A.—Not remarkably good; not in a satisfactory condition; there is a great deal of small-pox, which should not exist, and would not exist if the board was able to do the amount of vaccination necessary; in any city in proper sanitary condition the death-rate should not exceed seventeen per thousand; we have twenty-nine per thousand. In the matter of saving life from drowning the board procured and placed about forty sets of life-saving apparatus at various points along the water-front; there was at present no reason to complain as to the manufacture of gas; the slaughtering of animals for food in the City was under the jurisdiction of the board; there was no reason to believe that any proportion of the sickness in the City was due to Croton-water impurities; there was no deleterious substance in the water under the present system.

Q.—Under the old Metropolitan Board of Health, having in 1869 a very extended jurisdiction, the expenditure was $183,288; how is it that with a diminished jurisdiction the expenditure under the present board is so much larger? A.—I could not well answer that without examining the various items of expense.

Q.—Doctor, can you make any further recommendations for the general improvement of the system of securing the public health—having, of course, due regard for the question of keeping down expenditure? A.—I don't think any retrenchment should be made in the appropriation for salaries; the pay of inspectors, all of whom were physicians and men of character and capability, was now quite low enough—indeed, it was not sufficient for men of their qualifications, for they could not have any private practice, as their duties occupied all their time; on the other hand they were becoming scientific and practical sanitarians, and should be encouraged to develop that great science, so important to all other interests; out of the small appropriations last Summer the board employed two carts to accompany inspectors engaged in examining unripe or decaying fruits, which were a great cause of infant or juvenile, and even adult, sickness and mortality, and the condemned fruit was seized and carried away at once; if twenty carts could be thus employed in the fruit season it would be a great public benefit; if a sufficient number of inspectors could be employed for a thorough house inspection of the whole City, as to the condition of drain, sewer, and water pipes, much sanitary benefit would result to the inhabitants at large; the board also needed legislation in relation to vaccination, giving the vaccinators authority and protection; they were sometimes assaulted when entering houses of ignorant people; the board should also be empowered to view all bodies of persons deceased, to make the record and registry of deaths authentic.

The committee next took up the request of Col. Meehan that he be allowed the opportunity to exonerate himself from the charges embodied in the testimony of Frank E. Penn, a former book-keeper of Messrs. Benoit & Wood. Commissioner Davenport said he intended fully to protect Mr. Penn in the inquiry, a Mr. Wright appearing as Col. Meehan's counsel.

Col. Meehan was then placed on the stand and stated that he had not the approval of bills on purchases made by the department; his signatures were made to bills certifying the correctness of the quantity, but he had nothing to do with fixing prices; he had never received any money from Benoit as a commission, or as a percentage, reward, or gratuity.

Mr. Benoit was next examined, and testified that his firm had sold supplies to the Dock Department; he never paid to Col. Meehan any sum of money or gave him any present whatever for any real or suppositious service rendered by him.

Mr. Wood was next examined, and testified similarly to Mr. Benoit; he had, however, purchased several articles at trade discount prices, but Col. Meehan subsequently paid for them.

Mr. Penn next took the stand, and was requested by Mr. Davenport to point out from the books of the firm, which were present, the instances where erasures had been made, and the amount of the charge raised so as to cover the amount paid as commission. A long and tedious examination, interspersed with discussion, in the course of which Mr. Penn showed the erasures and alterations in sales made to the Dock Department; he also pointed out many instances where sums were charged to the cash account as "commission," the sums being $40, $20, $14, $15, $10, $12 50, $10, $5, and so on; he made the erasures and altered the figures at Mr. Benoit's instruction; he also made the commission entries, and usually put the money into the envelopes, addressing them to Col. Meehan, and handing them back to Mr. Benoit to deliver them; on one occasion Mr. Benoit sent him with $40 in an envelope to Col. Meehan.

Penn's testimony was in no wise shaken by the cross-examination, and he finally in a fit of temper pointed out to the committee on Benoit & Wood's firm check-book "stumps" a stump for $221 50 in favor of Eberhard Faber, which he said had never been paid to Faber; that the check was torn up and the amount drawn out of bank at various times by Benoit, and he understood from Benoit at that time it was used to pay Col. Meehan. This excited the utmost indignation of Messrs. Benoit and Wood. Commissioner Davenport said it would be easy to disprove Penn's statement, if it was false, by producing the check. Pending this little scene the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE WORKINGS OF THE POLICE FORCE—ITS EFFECTIVE STRENGTH AND DUTIES—SUGGESTIONS OF COMMISSIONER SMITH FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT—TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES.

The labors of the Assembly Committee on Crime were yesterday devoted to a long but interesting investigation into the management and workings of the Police force of this City. Commissioner Smith, the first witness called, submitted a tabular statement of the full working force of Municipal Police, and the average length of the day and night posts. The statement gave the average length of each day post as two miles four rods; effective force of day patrolmen, 384; average length of each night post, one mile two rods, and the total effective force of night patrolmen, 820. The aggregate force was given as 28 Captains, 103 Sergeants, 122 roundsmen, 1,538 effective patrolmen, 247 detailed patrolmen, 161 absent from any cause, 60 doormen; in addition to which there are in the various companies and squads, 6 Captains, 23 Sergeants, 20 roundsmen, 212 patrolmen, and 13 doormen, making a grand total, including 1 Superintendent and 4 Commissioners, of 2,538—the number of the force up to November of the present year. The witness expressed his conviction that the patrol force should be increased to 2,800 men in order to render it a reliable safeguard of the lives and property of citizens; he also testified that in order to remove the many temptations to which the detective force of the City is exposed, it would be necessary to increase their present salaries to $2,500 or $3,000 per year, which he considered but a just compensation for an efficient and experienced detective; he also suggested that the efficiency of the force might be increased by grading the salaries of the various officers of the force, so as to make promotion and efficient discharge of duty an object to them; he suggested that the patrol force might be divided into three classes, the first receiving $1,200, the second $1,000, and the third $800; he also suggested the gradation of the other officers as follows: Roundsmen, $1,300; Sergeants, $1,700; Captains, $2,500; Inspectors, $3,500; Commissioners, $500, and Superintendent, $10,000. The witness did not consider the Police force, as at present constituted, an efficient force, there being an element of weakness running through the entire body. This element was particularly developed in the Captains, whose weakness necessarily had a demoralizing effect upon the whole force. He thought the Commissioners at present possessed as much power as it was safe to invest in a board, but he suggested that if such a step were practicable, the investment of a temporary absolute power of removal in the board might prove effective in removing from the force weak Captains, who could now only be dismissed upon being convicted of some serious dereliction of duty. He thought that the secret Police service employed in European cities might be introduced with good results into the Municipal Police system of this City. It should be made an imperative rule that the Police Captains should be made responsible for the character of the houses in their precincts. At present the Captains did not attach much importance to orders received from the Police Commissioners to close certain gambling or disorderly houses, assuming that such orders did not really "mean what they said." The witness expressed a conviction that the only practical way to control the "social evil" of the Metropolis was by licensing the houses. The evil could not possibly be suppressed, and he thought it might be better controlled in this City by the "licensing system" employed in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and other populous European cities. In reply to a question from Assemblyman Campbell the witness stated that if absolute power of removal were vested in a Police Board it would surely be abused by the political and personal prejudices of the individual members of the board.

Ex-Commissioner Bosworth was next called, but his examination elicited nothing important or interesting.

Commissioner Voorhis was recalled, and after expressing his conviction of the necessity of increasing the patrol force, and the inexpediency of vesting absolute power of removal in the Board of Police Commissioners, recommended the concentration of the powers of the present board in the person of one Commissioner, who should exercise the functions of the Chief of the Police. The witness also recommended the introduction of a system of secret police service, to supplement the Municipal detective system, and also thought favorably of the introduction of a system of espionage similar to the surveillance of the French Police, by which each person convicted of a crime should, if residing in the City, be required to report to the Superintendent once a month, a failure to do so being considered a misdemeanor. While the witness was testifying Counselor Townsend handed him a "gig" which had been obtained at a lottery shop opposite the Police Head-quarters. The witness promptly expressed himself entirely ignorant of the existence of the establishment alluded to.

Police Justice Murray, the next witness, favored the proposition to appoint a special jury to try petty offenses at once upon the arrest of the offenders.

After receiving the testimony of several car conductors relative to the operations of pickpockets on the Grand Street and Third Avenue Lines, the committee adjourned until Friday, when they will investigate the management of the New-York Catholic Protectory in Westchester.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

EXPLANATION OF TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE OTISCO LAKE IMPROVEMENT—THE ORISKANY FEEDER AGAIN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Legislative joint committee reassembled this morning. Howard Soule appeared to explain the testimony given in the case of the Otisco Lake Improvement, as to the building of the dam. It was in the testimony that the dam was built for the convenience of the contractors, and Canal Commissioner W. W. Wright testified if that was the case, it was not a proper charge against the State, but insisted that Mr. Soule, the engineer in charge, would not have allowed its cost unless satisfied it was right. Mr. Wright was under the impression that he had passed upon the final account for this piece of work. This witness, however, now stated that this piece of work was settled for before Mr. Wright came in and took charge; it was passed upon by Commissioner Hayt. He further testified that the dam was not built for the convenience of the contractors.

Mr. Smith, of counsel for the committee, called attention to the testimony last evening of Henry C. Buell, in which he admitted that nearly all the charges were too high, and put in the following, extracted from the minutes of the proceedings before the Appraisers:

UTICA, Dec. 5, 1872.

Present, Samuel North and George C. Green, Canal Appraisers; John F. Seymour, attorney for claimants; Arthur H. Beardsley, attorney for the State.

Henry C. Buell, sworn for claimants, says: I reside in Oriskany; I am one of the claimants; claimants were engaged in making malleable iron at Oriskany in 1870; the mill was driven by water power of Oriskany Creek; we leased the power and premises of A. B. Buell; it was the Oriskany Mill property; to replace the property taken we procured a 15-horse power engine; the power was taken by the State in September, 1871; the items stated in the claim were actually expended for the engine and appurtenances, and the expenses were as therein stated; we ran fifteen hours a day, and had to have an extra fireman, and so I put in one fireman at twelve shillings a day; we were obliged to lie still six days from the time the water was taken till we got running again, and the damages and expenses thereof were $300; our term was to expire, and did expire, on Sept. 1, 1872; I think the actual expenses of running with steam the year were at least as much as the estimate in the claim.

Mr. Beardsley, counsel for the State, offered no proof, and stated that he was satisfied with the statement of the claim.

The committee then adjourned until the 9th inst.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

REDUCTION DURING NOVEMBER NEARLY HALF A MILLION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,033,866,550 00
Bonds at five per cent	660,384,750 00
Total principal	$1,694,251,300 00
Interest	34,225,903 93
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy pension fund at three per cent.—Principal	$14,000,000 00
Interest	175,000 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$22,430,870 26
Interest	539,377 75
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$372,541,479 50
Certificates of deposit	42,610,000 00
Fractional currency	42,356,105 01
Coin certificates	19,796,500 00
Total principal	$477,304,084 51
Total unclaimed interest	20,234 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,207,986,254 77
Interest	34,960,516 52
Total	$2,242,946,771 29
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$70,404,676 38
Currency	12,014,962 34
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	42,610,000 00
Total	$125,029,638 72
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Dec. 1, 1875	$2,117,917,132 57
Nov. 1, 1875	2,118,397,211 40
Decrease of debt during the past month	$480,078 83
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875	10,771,593 75
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by United States	28,202,807 70
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	6,575,854 15
Balance of interest paid by United States	21,626,953 55

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of November, 1875, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $5,627,852 84; war, $2,674,245 41; navy, $2,720,205 62; interior, (Indians and pensions,) $1,914,171 38; total, $12,936,475 25. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

CANADA'S LOYALTY.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—At St. Andrew's banquet last night, the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" was responded to by Hon. A. M. Mackenzie. He said her Majesty's Ministers would always be honored. In all parts of the Empire there were no hands now raised for a severance of the colonies from Great Britain. No one could be found now occupying any important position who would dare to advocate the severance of Canada and the Empire. Great Britain would ever rule over the galaxy of colonies now owning and acknowledging her sway. He said he would do all he could to aid in strengthening the links binding Canada to the mother country. Maj. Gen. Smythe responded to the toast of "The Army and Navy." He alluded to the war cloud hovering over Europe, but felt that the Army and Navy of England would be able to defend her.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE.

GREAT MISTAKES TO BE AVOIDED.

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS OF COMING CHANGES—NO SEWER-GAS—GOOD VENTILATION—NO FROZEN NOR BURST PIPES.

There is no country in the world less prone to stifle ideas than America. As soon as a thought of genuine value has been dropped by a thinker it is seized upon, discussed, bandied about from one critic to another, but never abandoned until finally carried out. To Gen. Egbert L. Viele belongs the credit of having given to New-York a new idea concerning its drainage and its sewers. It is a painful, an irritating thought which he has dropped among us, but the temper of Americans is such that they cannot slumber over dangers, and least of all over such as he has pointed out. In his famous health map he showed conclusively that the little streams which rise from springs in every part of the island had never been drained, and that in building up the City, instead of laying down conduits and carrying off these waters, our fathers had contented themselves with filling them up with earth and laying down foundations over the filling. He has asserted and proved that the courses of these streams can be traced by increased disease and death, and that certain lines of cholera infantum, of fevers, of throat and chest diseases, and of bowel complaints are coincident with the water lines that have been obliterated so brainlessly. As these diseases are for the most part confined to children, the subject, until within recent times, has not obtained the wide spread notice which is imperative. For if any one supposes that the causes of the maladies which enfeeble and destroy children stop there and have no effect upon adult life, such a one is miserably deluded. The greater vitality of mature growth, the resistance of matured will to the attack, prevent any visible result, it is true. But so much power, so much life, are exhausted, and the occupation of the individual suffers by just that much diminution. To make this clearer, let us illustrate. If a General has an army and engages in a campaign against an enemy of corresponding strength, and is compelled to detach one-tenth of his forces to meet guerrilla attacks in his rear, are not his chances of victory lessened to that extent? The conclusion is plain, therefore, that the *morale* of New-York is affected by the conditions which affect our health. It may be that the disposition to yield to rings and to black-mailers, which is the great weakness of our citizens, springs from the fact that our diminished vitality is not sufficient to conduct our business affairs and to resist scoundrelism at the same time. To get our citizens to do that requires a colossal effort. They have to be magnetized by persistent, continuous efforts, and are even then in danger of relapsing once again into the old slough of despond, as good John Bunyan expressed it.

Let it be remarked that the insidious foes against whom we have to battle, the invisible arrows which pestilences of varied names direct against us, owe their power entirely to one thing—moisture. Take away that, and nine-tenths of our troubles will be at an end. No matter what remedies may be proposed by the kind and thoughtful men who often correspond with THE TIMES upon this topic, there can be no certainty of immunity until the various agents of disease are prevented from coming into contact with water. No matter how skillfully connections may be made with currents of heated air through chimneys and furnace-pipes, the enemy is not destroyed, but lurks under the streets and the cellarage, waiting for his opportunity. A cold hearth, an unused kitchen range, gives him the chance for which he waits, and then some bright-eyed child, the golden-haired darling of its parents, is lying in its cot burning with the fires of slow fever, senseless with the coma of typhoid, or dying with diphtheria. All these ingenious remedies are palliatives, are mild anodynes, or, to be more correct, are clever dodgings of an enemy who ought to be met and slain outright. If we would escape the results of sewer-gas there is but one way, and that is not to make it; for we may be well assured that so long as we do, we shall pay the penalty in the deaths of the dear little ones who twine so closely round our sympathies and our imaginations, and in a certain loss of vitality to ourselves. Keep away the water from the sewerage and there will be no sewer-gas that we need fear. It is the union of the two which creates the pestilence that slays our children.

In the houses of the future the arrangements for getting rid of the sewerage matter will be exactly the same as they are now. The change which will prevent the formation of sewer-gas will come where the connection with the system of sewers as at present constituted commences. The trap in the cellar, instead of vomiting its contents into a small pipe which runs directly into the main in the centre of the street, will, in the plan of Gen. Viele, drop them into a small pipe running through the cellarage of every house on that side of the street; and this will connect with another pipe running from the corner to the centre of the street where the avenues and the streets cross each other. Here, down below, will be a tank for the reception of these matters, perfectly air-tight, but communicating with the surface by a throat capped by a head, which will be furnished with a screw. The Sewer Department every night will force, by pneumatic process, the substances from the house traps into the tank, and from that into an air-tight cart. This is already in universal use by contractors for the emptying of sewer constructions when old houses are demolished. The force of suction is so great that loose bricks are irresistibly drawn up the pipe with the other substances. The carts when filled are to be placed finally in ferry-boats, and their substances carried to any waste lands such as the Jersey Flats, where they will be instantly converted by a drying process into a fine inodorous powder, of great value as a fertilizer, superior, indeed, to guano. All waste water, all drainings of rains will flow as usual through the sewers, for water is not dangerous except when brought into contact with sewer substances. By this method the two are separated, and sewer-gas is, therefore, not formed. In the house of the future, then, there will be no sewer-gas, but there will also be no changes, which would necessitate the visit of the plumber fiend.

The next consideration is ventilation. It will be observed that formerly there was no trouble of this kind in the houses of the well-to-do, but now there is. The reason for this is exceedingly simple. In the days when every fire was contained in an open grate, the chimney was the great and all-sufficient ventilator. There is and must be a constant rushing of the cold air toward the grate, and an upward current of all the heated, vitiated, and contaminated air. All the fine molecules of thread, the bits of wool, the tiny fragments of wood, which now mingle in the air we breathe, were steadily impelled toward the fire and went up the chimney or were consumed. But with the present system of furnaces and stoves, all the conditions are altered. The bands of hot and cold air at various altitudes, arising from the manner in which the furnace heat is applied, strive for the mastery, and the result is a vortex, in the centre of which are all the noxious substances floating freely in a dead calm. Nothing can be got rid of, for there is no way of escape, as there is no strong current masterful enough to make its way out. The consequence is that the windows must be kept open, or we have the luxury of breathing our own breath. If they are not opened, people complain that the air is close, and ladies say the parlor gives them a headache. Is it any wonder? And in rooms that are heated with a stove, the difficulties are even greater. For the wretched contrivance, while it, indeed, manages to warm the room, has not even strength enough to get rid of the gases caused by combustion, and endeavors to suffocate people by fumes of sulphuretted carbon, one of the deadliest of gaseous poisons. There is but one remedy—to open the door and the windows and let the imprisoned demon get out, which fortunately he is compelled to do. It is needless to say that these dreadful fumes will never condescend to go up the piping which communicates with the chimney. In theory they are supposed to do this, but unless the stove is exceedingly large they do nothing of the kind. The result is clear and the remedy simple. If you want to ventilate your house use grate fires.

The next consideration is plumbing. In the house of the future the plumber will do his part in the construction of the house, but after that he will never again be seen. In the house of the future the boiler pipes will not be allowed to burst with annual regularity for the benefit of the plumbing fiend. The method of escape is simple and easy, but its first cost is very much greater than the first cost of present arrangements. Let us analyze the delightful occurrence known in household life as the bursting of the pipes. When Paterfamilias descends some morning in the Winter to his breakfast, he is met by his grinning son and heir with the awful intelligence, "All the pipes are frozen." If he has a hasty temper, he boxes that boy's ears, and quarrels with his wife, who takes the poor child's part. For the unhappy man knows what it means. It indicates a dreadful expense to thaw out the pipes, and a possible bursting of the pipes after all with a sudden change of temperature. The water never freezes in the main, for the simple reason that it has no time to do so, its rate of motion being too rapid. When it does freeze it is in the pipe that leads from the main to the house, and which communicates directly with the boilers in many buildings. The principle is clear. If one looks at a very rapid river, one will find its waters unfrozen, but all the creeks that flow into it are masses of ice. Reverse the facts and one has the conditions of the mains and house pipes.

Last year the number of fires lighted in the different cross streets attracted attention. They were kindled by plumbers, thawing out the pipes. Observers have noted in a single block nine fires, and the average cost of thawing was over a hundred dollars. It is to be noted, moreover, in the interests of the City, that the pavement has to be torn up, and that it is never replaced in as good condition. THE NEW-YORK TIMES led a series of attacks upon this wasteful, extravagant, and illogical method of proceeding, and induced some plumbers to use the small steam-generator, whose thin jet of steam was far more potent than all the fires. But the pipes ought not to freeze, and instead of good methods of thawing, the public attention should be directed to methods of preventing pipes from freezing. This has been done and with thorough success. The leaden pipe, so dear to the plumbing heart, has been discarded, and an iron one substituted. This is covered with metalic paint to prevent corrosion. Inside the iron tube is a coating, one-eighth of an inch thick, of cement, and on that is the inner tube of glass through which the water flows. The crystals of which ice is composed will form in moving water, for they are known to be in the sea. But they cannot cohere and become masses, for they remain in circular pellets like grape-shot. The smoothness of the glass will act as a preventive to the formation of the ice in the following manner. When water freezes in a tumbler it starts from the surface in small crystals which congeal together, and so a disk of thin ice is formed. The water in immediate contact is congealed by degrees until there is no more water to be frozen. Then the ice, being more expanded than the water, cracks the glass. Now, if by an Archimedean screw that water had been kept in motion within the tumbler, as in Prof. Osborne's thermoscope, it would not have frozen. When, therefore, the water comes from the mains into the house pipes, it is prevented from freezing by its motion; but if any of the small crystals floating on its surface can find a support on the sides of the pipe, a nucleus is given for a mass of ice to form. Give such a smooth surface to the pipe as will prevent this adherence, and no nucleus of freezing will be afforded. Therefore, the water will not freeze. This is the theory, and, so far, the practice has corroborated it amply. So, in the house of the future there will be no frozen or bursting pipes, there will be perfect ventilation by means of chimneys and grate fires, and there will be no deaths from sewer-gas.

CAREER OF A VILLAIN CHECKED.

THE SCOUNDREL IN JAIL AFTER MARRYING FOUR YOUNG LADIES, RUINING THREE OTHERS, AND SWINDLING ALL WHO TRUSTED HIM WITH MONEY.

From a Special Correspondent.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

In 1865 Matthew B. Van Ostrand, a young man of good family and education residing in this township, was married to Ella Penney, the daughter of a wealthy farmer living in the vicinity of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y. Some time afterward Van Ostrand failed in business, which failure was accompanied with circumstances so suspicious that Van Ostrand fled to Canada before investigation could be made. He was followed by his wife, who remained two years with him in the provinces. During that time he was repeatedly started in business by his friends in this State and in Orange County. He so shamefully abused this kindness, however, by squandering thousands of dollars thus advanced him, and taxing the resources of his friends to relieve him from the consequences of illegal and criminal transactions, that they finally withdrew their support. His treatment of his family became such that his wife left him, returning to her father's in 1868, with her two children. Shortly after this Van Ostrand was forced to leave Canada to escape arrest, on charge of forgery, and went to Lockport, N. Y. Being a man of fine appearance, high culture, and winning address, he was not long in getting into the best society of the place, and gaining the confidence of leading business men, secured a position of great trust and responsibility. Taking advantage of his position, he formed the acquaintance of a Miss Tucker, an accomplished young lady of Lockport, and subsequently married her. Not long afterward rumors of Van Ostrand's past career reached Lockport. The rumors being investigated and found true, Van Ostrand was forced to leave the city to again escape justice, leaving different parties minus several thousand dollars, which had been intrusted to his care.

From New-York State Van Ostrand went to Ohio, bringing up in Columbus. As in other places, his manners and assurance were not long in gaining him the confidence of business circles. At Columbus he won the affections of a young lady named Miss Georgie Vail, the daughter of a gentleman who was Van Ostrand's financial backer in certain speculations to a large amount. The marriage of Miss Vail and Van Ostrand was looked forward to as one of the great events in Columbus society. A short time before the wedding day, however, a business associate of Van Ostrand's discovered the existence of negotiated notes to the amount of $5,000, to which the former's name was forged. The passing of the notes was traced back directly to Van Ostrand, and he was charged with the crime by his partner, and subsequently arrested. He stoutly denied the crime, and was supported by many friends, among them the father of his betrothed, who went his bail for appearance at court. Shortly before the trial it was ascertained that Van Ostrand was preparing to leave the city, which caused his bondsman to deliver him up to the authorities. He was tried and convicted and sentenced to four years in the Ohio Penitentiary. The young lady to whom he was to have been married died during the first year of Van Ostrand's imprisonment, it is said of grief and shame.

Van Ostrand served two years in prison, when he was for some reason pardoned out. Soon afterward he appeared in the Village of Delaware, Ohio, under the name of Ryerson. Professing profound piety, he took an active and leading part in church affairs there, and in October, 1874, was married to the daughter of the Presbyterian minister of Delaware, a beautiful young lady but eighteen years of age. The couple lived together to all outward appearances happily, but rumor said that Van Ostrand was unkind to his innocent victim, which was given foundation by the fact that in August last she returned to her father's house with a child three weeks old. Almost simultaneously with this three young ladies, of the best families of the place, charged Van Ostrand with having accomplished their ruin. To escape the indignation of the people he fled the place in the night. The story received here of this affair states that one of the above unfortunate victims of Van Ostrand died in giving birth to his child, and that another deserted her home and is leading a life of shame in Cincinnati.

From Delaware Van Ostrand went to Springfield, Ohio, and at once laid his plans to ensnare a new victim. He formed the acquaintance of a young, wealthy, and accomplished widow of that place, and so infatuated her that she eloped with and married him on the 27th of September last. They returned to Springfield, and were living in style there when an officer arrived in the place from Delaware, about the middle of October, for the arrest of the scoundrel, Van Ostrand, he having been traced to Springfield. He managed to escape the officer, and fled from the place, and no trace of him could be found. The friends of his Springfield victim and of his luckless dupes in Delaware, now determined to bring him to justice, if possible, and employed detectives to take hold of the case. They followed him to Canada, and found him in the early part of the present month snugly ensconced in the village of Windsor. Although he had been there but a few days, it was found that he had already formed the acquaintance of a handsome French milliner named Jean Dubois. Being satisfied by inquiry that the girl did not look with favor on the advances of Van Ostrand, the detectives determined to take her into their confidence, and make her if possible a decoy to bring Van Ostrand into their power. She readily consented to aid in trapping the villain, and played her part so artfully that the plan worked to perfection. It seems that Van Ostrand had repeatedly solicited her to grant him interviews at a rendezvous appointed by himself, but she had steadily refused. When she fell into the plan of the detectives she replied to a note received from Van Ostrand that she could not meet him anywhere in Windsor, as her people were watching her, but that she was going to Cleveland on the 20th of November, and would meet him at the United States Hotel in that city on the 23d. Van Ostrand agreed to the proposal, and on Monday of last week appeared at the hotel in Cleveland, where officers were in waiting, and where he was arrested at once. He was taken to Springfield, and is now in jail awaiting trial for his crimes.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECTURE.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE ARCHITECT IN CHIEF—MR. POTTER ADVISES GENERAL COMPETITION IN MAKING PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS—IMPORTANCE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH OF THE OFFICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1875.

One of the most important bureaus of the Treasury Department is the Supervising Architect's. Little of the working of this bureau is generally known, save by the results as witnessed in the costly edifices erected through the country under the supervision of the Architect in Chief. All the public buildings, except those under the control of the War and Navy Departments, are designed and their erection superintended by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. These buildings are Mints, Custom-houses, Court-houses, Sub-Treasuries, Post Offices, United States District Court-houses, marine hospitals, &c. More frequently than otherwise two or more purposes are served by one building, Post Offices and Court-houses, or the former and Custom-houses, being generally united.

The Supervising Architect's office is on the basement floor of the Treasury Department, he and his clerks making use of all save two or three of the rooms on both sides the west hall from the south to the central hall. The apartments occupied by Architect in Chief William A. Potter and the Assistant Architect, Mr. James G. Hill, and the Chief Clerk are comfortably furnished and tastefully finished. The walls are adorned with finely-executed mammoth photographs of various public edifices erected under the auspices of the bureau.

When a building has been located and an appropriation made for its erection the Supervising Architect makes a rough draught of a plan which is subsequently worked up under his personal supervision by one of the corps of practical draughtsmen kept constantly employed in his office. About twenty-five experienced draughtsmen are thus employed. The working plan for a building being carefully finished, a tracing is made from it on tracing-linen. This last is sent to the photographer, Mr. L. E. Walker, who has perfected a process of reproducing these plans by photography in a manner that is expeditious and economical to the Government. This is the use of paper in lieu of glass negatives. The substitution of paper for glass is not claimed by Mr. Walker as having originated with himself, but has been more extensively used by him than by any one else prior to his adopting the process. This he first did after the first battle of Bull Run, when a number of war maps were desired, which were to be prepared as quickly as possible. In photographing the plans for the Architect's office it is, of course, necessary that the copies of the working plans should be made as rapidly as possible, because such copies are sent to all who make proposals for contracts for the buildings. As it is essential to retain the negatives of these, it would require a large store-room, as well as great expense in the first cost, if glass negatives were used. The mode of photographing is about as follows: Sensitive paper is laid with its sensitive surface downward on the plan traced on the tracing-linen. These are then placed in a compress, with the sensitive paper uppermost and glass covering its outer surface. The whole is exposed with the glass uppermost to the direct rays of the sun. A platform which projects from the second-story of the building used by the photographer is used for this printing. A better place for the purpose could not well be devised, as the platform has the sunlight entirely unobstructed, the photographic establishment being situated in an exposed position in the grounds south of the Treasury building. The paper negative printed by the above method appears, of course, reversed, the ground being black and the lines white, and when in its turn it is applied in the manner above described to the surface of sensitive paper, an exact photograph of the original plan is obtained. Reductions in size cannot be made with paper negatives as is practicable with a lens.

Mr. Walker has been in charge of the photographic branch of the Supervising Architect's office since June, 1857, ably discharging the duties his position demands. Major A. H. Bowman was then "Engineer in charge" of the office now styled the "Supervising Architect's" office, and Major Edward French was Assistant Engineer in charge of buildings constructed under the Treasury Department. Up to that time these offices had always been under the direction of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army. The photographic branch began its operations in a small room with one window on the court-yard side of the Treasury building. Later, Mr. Walker was assigned an apartment in the south wing of the Treasury. Later still he removed to a small frame building standing where the porter's lodge of the eastern gate of the Treasury now stands. Subsequently the picturesque cottage he now occupies was erected for his use. During the war Mr. Walker made photographs of the Engineer's maps.

When Prof. H. Vogel, the photographer for the German Government at Berlin, visited Washington he was greatly pleased with Mr. Walker's method of photographing above described. He paid Mr. Walker many compliments in conversation, and also wrote of his work in the most flattering manner in photographic journals. Since his return to Berlin Prof. Vogel has introduced the use of paper negatives in that city, and they are very generally used there at present.

In addition to the number of draughtsmen mentioned as employed in the Architect's office, there are many clerks busily engaged performing the usual clerical labors, answering letters, making out specifications, &c. In fact, it is a busy office, as is evidenced by the number of buildings in progress and projected under its auspices. From the files of the office the following list is made out of the work on hand:

The new buildings on which work has been begun since Mr. Potter took charge of the office are: Court-house and Post Office at Covington, Ky.; the same at Dover, Del.; Custom-house and Post Office at Evansville, Ind.; the same at Grand Rapids, Mich., and Nashville, Tenn., and at Boston a Post Office and Sub-Treasury extension. Concerning the last, Mr. Potter says in his report: "On account of the order making the Sub-Treasury at Boston a place of deposit for silver coin, it was found necessary to increase the strength of the flooring sustaining the vaults to carry the additional weight, which was accomplished at a small cost."

There have been extensive repairs made on many buildings. Some of those repaired and remodeled are the Custom-houses at Boston, at New-Haven, and Newport. When Mr. Potter took charge of the office, Jan. 1, 1875, the following buildings were in course of construction: Post-Office and Sub-Treasury, Boston; Custom-house, Charleston, S. C.; Custom-house, Chicago, Ill.; Custom-house at Cincinnati, Ohio; a Court-house and Post Office at Columbia, S. C.; Custom-house at Hartford, Conn.; extension and repairs on Court house and Post office at Indianapolis; a Custom-house at New-Orleans; Court-house and Post Office Omaha, Neb.; the same at Parkersburg, West Va., and at Philadelphia. At Portland, Oregon, Port Huron, Mich., and Rockland, Me., Custom-houses. At Raleigh, N. C., a Court-house and Post Office, and a Branch Mint at San Francisco, as well as Appraiser's Stores and a Marine Hospital, and at St. Louis, Mo., a Custom-house.

In addition to carrying on the works just named, Mr. Potter, since taking charge of the office, has made designs for thirteen new buildings. Thirteen designs for buildings, each of which involves an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been made in nine months, in addition to the attention demanded by the supervision of the immense works in progress when the duties of the office devolved upon the present incumbent. This is emphasized in view of the sensation made by the request preferred by Mr. Potter in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, to circumscribe his powers. "Not one of the designs for structures of such importance," said Mr. Potter in a conversation with the writer, "could be prepared in a manner creditable to the architect and doing justice to the expenditure of the people's money, in less than a month's time. And each design would require exclusive attention, he added, for at least one month." He then enlarged upon the multiplicity of duties devolving upon the Superintending Architect, the many details demanding his attention, the contracts involving such heavy responsibilities, and the huge bills he is obliged to audit, and said all this would require all the time and attention of one man who honestly endeavored to discharge his duties. The making of such designs as the magnitude of the interests concerned demand, therefore, becomes impracticable. The Architect must necessarily give but a small portion of his time and attention to that which is not only entitled to, but imperatively calls for, all of it. That justice may be done this great work and public edifices be erected which shall not only best serve the purpose intended, but become a national pride, Mr. Potter desires that the making of plans for public buildings shall be open to competition. All the architects of the country should be allowed to compete. Mr. Potter loves his art, and most earnestly desires its advancement. He wishes our buildings to be models worthy of imitation, and to elevate the artistic taste of the people. Moreover, he does not wish to be forced to labor under a perpetual disadvantage. When he hurriedly makes a draught of a plan judgment is pronounced upon it by the public, regarding it as his best effort, while on the contrary he has been able to study the work so little through lack of time, that he knows he has not done justice to it or himself. He disclaims the generous and unselfish motives with which the critics of his report have credited him, for the reason that his motive in urging the restriction of his powers is the desire to save himself from unfair judgment as well as to promote the interests of the public. He speaks of the majority of our public buildings as violating all the imperative laws of architecture. They are imposing to the uneducated eye because necessity obliges them to possess one of the important elements of grandeur, size, and the beautiful materials of which they are constructed cannot fail of producing a pleasing effect, but they are generally lacking in artistic qualities. Moreover, the violation of the laws of beauty frequently has the additional and very serious objection of involving a totally unnecessary increase of expense.

When proposals are made for contracts those making bids send to the architect's office specimens of the stone and wood to be used in the construction of the projected building. Some of these specimens, which are very beautiful, are preserved, and may be seen in compartments forming a wainscoting to the wall at the upper end of the apartment used by the draughtsmen. In polished slabs of about a foot square are shown more than sixty varieties of native marble. Specimens of wood used in building, in similar shape, likewise highly polished, may be seen, and a square of granite, with its surface ornamented with an elaborate design cut by a sand blast.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. KEMPER.

SOMETHING ABOUT VIRGINIA'S DEBT—THE STATE WILL PAY EVERY CENT OF IT—GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE CONDEMNED—A WORD FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1.—Gov. Kemper sent his annual Message to the General Assembly of Virginia to-day. After congratulating members, warning them against special and unnecessary legislation, and expressing thanks to God for returning prosperity to the State, he calls attention to the revenues and expenditures, and states the gross receipts of the Treasury for the past fiscal year at $2,647,790 65, of which $130,000 was raised by temporary loans. Of the State debt he says: "The whole debt proper, as assumed by the Funding act, was $30,478,741 49. It has since increased by the sum of $1,816,715 42, by reason of the accumulation of interest arrears, and during the last four years the average increase from this cause has been $454,178 85 for each year. I make no account of the third of the original ante-bellum debt which was by the terms of the Funding bill contract set apart and assigned for future settlement with West Virginia. The sum so assigned stands as 'West Virginia's third.' It is not a part of the existing debt of Virginia. Under the terms of the Funding act, as acceded to by creditors, and consequently forming a contract between the State and the parties so acceding, no liability can attach to Virginia for the payment of the third thus assigned, except by virtue of a settlement yet to be consummated. It is West Virginia's debt. How can any settlement be reasonably conceived to be possible which could impose on Virginia the payment of West Virginia's debt? I shall waste no words in discussing a contingency which would involve an incredible wrong to Virginia, and which, to say the most for it, is now the remotest of all imaginable possibilities. I go further, and pronounce it an obvious impossibility." He quotes largely on this subject from his former messages, and adds: "Virginia will pay her debt, and pay it in full, as soon as she is able. She will pay it, not because her hands are tied with the withes of the Funding act, but because her untarnished traditional honor requires it, and because what is right as well as what is expedient renders the least taint of repudiation in her action forever impossible. She will pay now so much interest as can be paid, and ultimately all the interest and principal of every just debt.

In regard to the prevailing Governmental extravagance, he says:

"One most alarming tendency of the times, already threatening and endangering free institutions, is to be found in the increased cost of all Governments—National, State, and municipal. The various Governments over the people of the United States now cost annually not less than $700,000,000. Our republican system has been subjected to so great a departure from the simple design of its founders; so extravagantly and recklessly is it being administered, that it is costing annually more than any one of several of the most powerful and splendid and wealthy Governments in Europe, which maintain thrones and aristocracies and standing armies. The aggregate of State, municipal, and corporation debts is estimated at $1,500,000,000. The interest on these and the national debt, amounting annually to about $200,000,000, is drawn from the production and labor of the country and a large portion of it goes as our annual tribute to foreign creditors. So extravagant, expensive, and oppressive is our republican system becoming, so large a proportion of the earnings of the laboring and producing people is being absorbed in its support, that it is fast making them but 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' Unless a great political revolution shall arrest the alarming tendencies of American government, and bring it back to its original republican simplicity and purity, it will become a standing reproach before the civilized world. If extravagance and prodigacy are strong enough to maintain their present fatal ascendency, then the liberties of the people of America are gone forever. But I do not despair of the country. I shall look forward to such an irresistible ground-swell of all the honest elements and interests of popular power as will overthrow the black fabric of mal-administration which overshadows the land. Standing in a position of trust and seeing the peril whereof I speak, I should be recreant to the highest obligations if I did not sound this alarm, and warn the people to 'awake, arise, or be forever fallen.'"

The Message then recommends the return to *viva voce* voting instead of the secret ballot; and that criminal charges be borne by the respective counties and corporations instead of by the State. Immigration is commended to fostering care, and an elaborate defense of the State system of tobacco inspections is gone into. Aiding the extension of the James River and Kanawha Canal by convict labor is favored. As to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company the Governor says: "This company is involved in difficulties of an extraordinary character, and they have an important bearing on leading public interests. Pursuant to the call of the Board of Public Works, the Commissioners, who represent the State in relation to the company, are proceeding to perform the duties devolved on them by law. The investigation being made may be expected to throw light on the questions whether the franchise heretofore granted this company has reverted; whether their right to possess the road is forfeited to the Commonwealth, and how far and in what mode such reversion and repossession should be claimed and asserted. Further comment at this time would be premature. When the results of the pending investigation are obtained they will be specially communicated for your information and action."

In regard to the National Centennial, the Message has the following: "The State Board of Centennial Commissioners are endeavoring to perform the task assigned them, of having the resources of Virginia properly represented at the approaching exhibition at Philadelphia, and they ask the moderate appropriation necessary for that purpose. If the State is to be represented at the Centennial no time should be lost in making the appropriation, for not many days hence it will be too late to prepare for a successful exhibition of our resources. Space has been set apart and reserved for this purpose, and it only remains for the Legislature to signify whether it shall be used or not, by either granting or refusing the small appropriation asked."

LAW REPORTS.

SCANNELL SENT TO UTICA.

JUDGE BARRETT THINKS HE SHOULD GO TO AUBURN—BUT GIVES THE PRISONER THE BENEFIT OF A DOUBT.

The case of John Scannell, accused of the murder of Joseph Donahue, which has been before the courts for the past three years in one guise or another, was finally disposed of by Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. After Scannell's acquittal by the jury on Saturday evening the court announced its purpose of determining the question of the continuance of the prisoner's insanity, and yesterday was appointed for that purpose. The prisoner, accompanied by his wife, child, and sister, were present, and occupied seats in front of the bench. They were attentive to all that transpired, but displayed none of that intense interest which marked their conduct during the trial. Judge Barrett, on taking his seat, remarked that he had felt some embarassment at first in looking at the statute of 1872. The twenty-second section of the act directs the Judge to order an inquiry as to a prisoner's insanity. The thirty-first section provides that such criminal shall be sent to some insane asylum there to remain until some Judge of the Supreme Court shall deem it proper to discharge him. Judge Barrett said that he had felt doubtful as to whether he ought to commit the prisoner for examination on this point, or make the examination himself. The doubts were removed by the amendment provided in chapter 574, Laws of 1875, striking out section 22, and directing the court to inquire into the matter. Section 31 is also amended by the act in question so as to read: "Whenever any person accused of the crime of arson or murder shall have been acquitted on the ground of insanity the jury shall bring in a special verdict and so state in their finding, and the court shall order such person to be committed to some State Lunatic Asylum, there to remain for observation and care until such time as a Justice of the Supreme Court shall deem it safe and legal to discharge him." This was a wise amendment, in the opinion of the court, throwing the burden of inquiry as to the continuance of the insanity not upon the court, but upon the physicians of some proper asylum. "I shall therefore," continued Judge Barrett, "as I should have done on Saturday evening, if I had had opportunity for the investigation, order that this prisoner be, to use the language of the statute, 'committed to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, there to remain for observation and care until such time as, in the judgment of a Justice of the Supreme Court, founded upon satisfactory evidence, it is safe, legal, and right to discharge him.'"

William A. Beach who appeared for Scannell objected to having Scannell sent to the Auburn Asylum. He said that the counsel and friends of Scannell concurred in the decision consigning the prisoner to an insane asylum, but did not wish him sent to Auburn. He had been acquitted of crime, and should not be sent to associate with insane convicts and felons.

Judge Barrett thought this was hardly called for, inasmuch as the choice of an asylum rested with him, and he had done what he supposed to be his duty in the matter. "Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury," he continued, "this cannot be turned into anything except an escape of a person indicted for murder on the ground of insanity, and is within the Legislature's definition, it seems to me, of an insane criminal. It is a matter of total indifference to the court what lunatic asylum shall be chosen, and this one was chosen to follow out the intention and command of the Legislature."

Mr. Beach protested against the idea of considering Scannell as in insane criminal. The jury, he said, had acquitted Scannell of being a criminal, and it seemed to him to be harsh and degrading to send the prisoner to the Auburn Asylum, of which he knew nothing save that it was connected with the State Prison, when there is opportunity for safe confinement and careful observation in other asylums. Charles S. Spencer, of prisoner's counsel, suggested that Scannell be sent to the Utica Asylum, inasmuch as the object of the Legislature would be more properly carried out thereby, Dr. Grey, the physician there, having no superior.

Judge Barrett, after reiterating his former views, added that as there was a general discretion given as to the asylum, he would consult with his brethren of the General Term, and take their opinion. He then retired to consult with Judges Davis, Brady, and Daniels, who were in session at General Term, and returned shortly, saying that, as there appeared to be a difference of opinion about the question, he should throw his decision into the scale of what seemed mercy, give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and consign him to the Utica Asylum. The order consigning Scannell to the Utica Asylum was then signed. The commitment was soon after made out by the Clerk of the court, and will be handed for execution to Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin to-day. The prisoner regarded the proceedings very coolly, and manifested no emotion during the delivery of the sentence. The same was true of his family, and the whole proceedings passed off without any scene in court.

POOL-SELLING DENOUNCED.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE GRAND JURY OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, having transacted all the business before it, came into court yesterday and presented a number of indictments and a presentment on pool-selling, which will be found in full below. Recorder Hackett complimented the gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the large amount of business disposed of by their body during the November Term, and dismissed them with the thanks of the court. The following is the presentment, which the Recorder directed to be placed on file:

ROOMS OF THE GRAND JURY,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1875.

Hon. John K. Hackett, Recorder and Presiding Justice of the Court of General Sessions:

SIR: Having disposed of a number of cases coming under the laws against gambling, the Grand Jury have had the best opportunity for understanding the demoralizing influence of all games of chance, and because of the seeming insufficiency of the laws now in force, would most earnestly present as an evil calling for suppression the various places where gambling, under the name of pool-selling, is openly practiced. This evil has become so public that it is made a prominent feature of news in the daily press, and elections, regattas, horse-races, &c., are daily and nightly made the subjects of gambling under the guise of "pool selling." Believing that the continuance of this evil is demoralizing; that it tends to create a love of gambling, and that it injures a large class of our community, the Grand Jury most earnestly present this evil as one which should be thoroughly investigated by the officers of the law; and if the present laws are insufficient, then application should be made to the next Legislature for such amendment to the statutes as will effectually reach all such forms of gambling as we have named.

O. G. HAVEN, Foreman.

J. W. CLENDENNIN, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO THE TOY TRADE.

New-York Rubber Company vs. Patrick J. Keary.—In the United States Circuit Court on Monday, before Judge Johnson, the defendant was found guilty of a violation of the injunction that had been served upon him in this case, restraining him from selling hollow rubber toys, dolls, and rattles with a squeaking device attached. A fine of $750 was imposed on the defendant, with the further order that he should stand committed until the same was paid. In this case the violation of the injunction that was proved and admitted was in the sale of hollow rubber toys with a hole in them for the reception of the whistles, and at the same time the gift of the whistle to fit the same to purchasers.

B. F. Lee for plaintiff; Ulman, Remington & Porter for defendant.

A COURT MESSENGER WANTS HIS SALARY.

The case of Ryan against the Mayor, &c., came up for argument before Judge Freedman in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday. Ryan was appointed a messenger to the Superior Court by the Board of Supervisors, at the salary of $1,000 per annum. Payment of his salary having been refused, he brought the suit to recover the same. Judge Freedman held that, under the act of 1853, which forbade the Supervisors from creating any new office, and under the amendment to the Code authorizing the court to appoint its own attendants, the plaintiff's original appointment gave him no right of action. But, as Ryan's complaint alleged that the court ratified his appointment and accepted his services, he was enabled to recover. The court therefore sustained Ryan's demurrer to the City's answer, giving leave to the City to answer over.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday by Recorder Hackett and Assistant District Attorney Bell: James Brennan, petit larceny, remanded for sentence; John Fannello, petit larceny, six months in the Penitentiary; Michael Monohan, assault and battery; Barney A. Bradley, grand larceny, and James McKay, carrying burglar's tools, one year each in the Penitentiary; John Ketch, petit larceny from the person, and Thomas Monroe, burglary, two years each in State Prison; Joseph Diedrich, pocket-picking, committed to the Catholic Protectory; Frank Bauer, burglary, and Charles F. Siegel, grand larceny, two years and six months each; John Hogan, burglary, three years; Francis T. Hennie, grand larceny, three years and six months; Alexander Crimble, grand larceny from the person in the night-time, five years in the Penitentiary.

A FALSE ACCUSER ARRESTED.

On the 13th of October Robert Davis, a truck-driver, living at No. 8 Sixth avenue, went to register in the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, and produced his naturalization papers in proof of his citizenship. George Hepburn, of No. 137 West Houston street, an inspector of election, pronounced Davis' certificate of naturalization fraudulent, and had the accused taken before Justice Bixby, at Jefferson Market Police Court. On the evidence of Hepburn, Justice Bixby held Davis on a charge of illegal registration, and in due time the papers were sent before the Grand Jury. Meanwhile measures had been taken to ascertain whether the certificate of naturalization condemned by Hepburn, which bore date 16th October, 1868, was or was not genuine, and on the 22d ult. County Clerk William Walsh certified that the document was genuine. On this evidence the Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against Davis, and found an indictment for perjury against Hepburn, in having sworn before Justice Bixby that Davis was not a citizen, and had attempted to register illegally. A bench warrant for the arrest of Hepburn was issued yesterday, and the accused Inspector was arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office. Hepburn was brought to the District Attorney's office, and held in $1,000 bail, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs.

THE LINEN SUIT.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL—TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS.

The trial of the suit of the Government against the York Street Flax Spinning Company, of Belfast, Ireland, to recover $100,000 in gold for alleged undervaluation in linen importations, was continued yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford.

T. G. Smyth testified that he was a clerk for Thomas Kelley & Co., of Boston, and that in 1873 his firm bought linen goods of the York Street Company. He did not go to Belfast to import the goods, but they were shipped direct to the firm, in compliance with orders sent there. Mr. Evarts objected to this line of testimony, claiming that such business transactions, effected by means of communications between parties in foreign countries could not show the ruling market price of goods in the one place. Assistant District Attorney Smith claimed that an order given in this way demonstrated as conclusively the market rates as sales made in any other way. Judge Blatchford finally overruled the objection. The invoices of these goods were then put in evidence. From them it appeared that the company exported certain cases of linen to Messrs. Kelley & Co. at 14¾ pence per yard, the Government in this respect claiming that the same quality of goods were shipped to the branch house in this City at about two pence less per yard. Failing to fully identify the linens, Mr. Smyth's evidence in respect to them was ruled out.

J. T. Smith, agent in this City of William Kirk & Son, manufacturers of linens at Belfast, Ireland, was the next witness called. He testified that the manufactures of that firm were equal to those of the York Street Company. Invoices of goods received by him from the Belfast firm were offered in evidence, to which Mr. Evarts objected, and Judge Blatchford ruled them out, to which Mr. Smith entered an objection.

John Young testified that in 1870 he was the agent in this City of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, and received consignments from them. Mr. Smith then offered in evidence invoices and letters relating to the same, received by Mr. Young in the early part of 1870. Mr. Evarts objected, arguing that transactions of 1870 were not pertinent to a suit relating to transactions in 1873. Mr. Smith replied that he offered these as evidence of other fraudulent acts committed by the company through false invoices, and this with a full knowledge on their part of the fraud perpetrated.

Mr. Evarts claimed that the papers should not be admitted, as they bore no relation to the case now at issue. At best they contained no evidence of fraud. There were no double rates of sales as claimed; there was no concealment of any nature in the invoices. The invoice and letter clearly showed that the company merely claimed the right to make a deduction of two and one-half per cent., and that it was a very disingenuous action on the part of the Government to put them in evidence.

Considerable time was spent in the examination of the papers, after which Judge Blatchford sustained the objection and ruled them out. He ruled that the invoices were not different in the sense of the law, and that no inference of fraud could be drawn from these papers. The defendants were manufacturers of goods, and it would be impossible to predicate fraud from any such transactions as the papers gave account of. Mr. Smith entered an exception to the ruling. He then stated that he wished to show similar transactions with regard to seven other invoices of 1870. Judge Blatchford made the same ruling in this case, remarking, "Adding nothing to nothing makes nothing, you know." R. H. S. Reade, the Director of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, was the next witness called. He identified a number of the invoices of goods sent to the branch house in this City. He was still upon the stand when the court adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY—PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Dec. 2: Nos. 30, 59½, 67, 59, 69, 70, 72, 73.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were heard:

No. 16½.—*The People, ex rel. Hubbard, vs. Harris.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 35.—*Danford R. Cushman, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. The United States Life Insurance Company, appellant.*—Argued by Edgar S. Van Winkle, of counsel for appellant, and by Edward B. Thomas for respondent.

No. 10.—*David A. Banker, appellant, vs. Ellen M. Banker, respondent.*—Argued by James Lansing for appellant, and R. A. Parmenter for respondent.

COURT NOTES.

The Barmore contested will case occupied the entire session yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday sine die. The December term will be opened by Judge Sutherland on Monday next.

The General Term which began its session yesterday is expected to take some action on the motion made to disbar various lawyers of this City.

Henry Gallagher was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with passing a counterfeit $10 greenback. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

In the suit of Marckwald against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, (limited,) which was fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury, after about an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of $2,100 for the plaintiff.

Application was made by ex-Judge Emott, on behalf of the Manhattan Railway Company, to the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the damages to be caused by the construction of the Rapid Transit Railroad. John E. Parsons, representing some of the property owners, will insist on his right to be heard in opposition thereto.

Arthur Rodney, alias Johnson, who was committed by Justice Kilbreth, on Monday last, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Mr. Benjamin Wood, was again arraigned at the same court yesterday for stealing clothes valued at $104 from Mr. E. C. Comes, of No. 33 Irving place. Rodney is recognized by the Police as an ex-convict and professional sneak thief.

Patrick Keenan, the officer of the Court of General Sessions charged with visiting drinking saloons with Mary Ann Foley, a prisoner in his charge, while conveying her from the court-room to the Tombs, on Monday afternoon, and also with attempting to commit an assault upon her while both were in a state of intoxication, did not appear before Recorder Hackett yesterday, as directed by his Honor, to answer the charges against him. The offending officer will undoubtedly be removed.

THE SINGER WILL CASE.

At the opening of Surrogate Coffin's Court, at White Plains, yesterday, Mr. Van Pelt stated the witness whom he expected to place on the stand had not arrived, and in consequence of the severity of the weather he had concluded not to require her attendance in this matter, therefore his case might be considered as closed, with the exception of reserving his right to introduce in evidence the decree of divorce granted Mr. Singer from his wife Catharine Maria, in January, 1860; also the family group picture before referred to, which was not opposed by counsel for proponents and others. On the other hand, counsel for contestant admitted the marriage of Mr. Singer to Catharine Maria Haley on the 6th day of January, 1830, at Palmyra, N. Y., by Frederick Smythe, a Justice of the Peace. Counsel for proponent and others then stated that they also had been somewhat unfortunate in the attendance of their witnesses, and after a consultation with counsel on the other side, it was mutually agreed to rest the case on both sides, the counsel of the contestant reserving the right to produce the decree of divorce and the family group picture, while they proposed to prove the marriage of Mr. Singer on the 13th day of January, 1863, to Isabella Eugenia ——, by Rev. Edwin R. T. Cooke, Rector of St. John the Evangelist Church, in Hammond street, New-York. Counsel for contestant said that he was willing to admit the ceremony of marriage in question, which would be perfectly legal except for this prior marriage to contestant. The hearing of the arguments of counsel in the case was then set down for Friday, Dec. 17.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Rooney vs. Lasall.—Reference ordered.

Granted.—Goodrich vs. Goodrich; Mitchell vs. Benjamin; Willimantic Trust Company vs. Warren; Hanlon vs. Hanlon et al.

Orders Granted.—Germania Fire Insurance Company vs. Bender; Waters vs. Crawford.

Earle vs. Johnson.—Memorandum.

Motions Denied.—Quackenbush vs. Harden; Dallamore vs. Williams; in the Matter of Klaus.

By Judge Lawrence.

Frost vs. Van Loon.—Order granted.

Hill vs. Baldwin.—Bond approved.

Orders Settled.—Zimmerman vs. Steinkoop; Matter of Dickie.

Barker vs. Hoff.—Order as settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff is entitled to judgment on the demurrer, but defendants may have leave to amend their answer on payment of costs. Opinion.

Wanner vs. Nostrand.—Order settled.

Neidweidzki vs. Scandling.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Augier vs. Divers.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

The Douglas Ax Manufacturing Company vs. Meyer et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless the plaintiff within ten days gives a proper bond and pays the costs of this motion.

Matter of Horn, &c.—Guardian's report confirmed.

By Judge Curtis.

Falk et. al. vs. Klein.—The defendant may submit findings upon four days' notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Hull vs. Youngs.—Memorandum for counsel.

Motions Granted.—Matter of Kittel; Moody vs. Scheffelin; Owens vs. Wright; Catherwood vs. Catherwood.

Price vs. Condict.—Application granted.

Geyer vs. Braun.—Motion for amended return granted.

Parker, Jr., vs. Waitzfelder.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer on payment of costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
64	Matter of Meyer.	258	Belloni vs. B. H. Coal and Railroad Co.
69	Holmes vs. Lissberger.	259	Society for Ref. of Juv. Del. vs. Faulk.
108	Weber vs. Craig.	264	Hunt vs. Morrin.
199	Matter of Anderson.	276	Barnett vs. Brennan.
205	King vs. Benedict.	277	Cohen vs. Cross.
214	Paine vs. Trinity Church.	281	Auffmordt vs. Goldstein.
241	Society for Ref. of Juv. Del. vs. Leporin.	282	Harrington vs. Gomperts.
249	Van Deusen vs. Kennedy.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Same calendar as was published yesterday.

DUELING AND DANCING.

WHAT THOMAS JEFFERSON THOUGHT ABOUT THEM FIFTY YEARS AGO.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Mr. E. J. Xaupi, of this city, has in his possession two autograph letters of Thomas Jefferson, written in 1825, a few weeks less than a year before his death. One is addressed to the father of Mr. Xaupi, Mr. John A. Xaupi, of Richmond, Va., and the other was an inclosure. The elder Mr. Xaupi was at that time a teacher of fencing and dancing, and some young gentlemen of the university founded by Jefferson were anxious to take lessons in these arts, and applied to him for the appropriation of a room in the college for that purpose, seconded by a letter from Mr. Xaupi. The two letters—copies of which are appended—were answers to these applications:

MONTICELLO, Sept. 1, '25.

Mr. Xaupi:

SIR: An application from two young gentlemen of the university for the appropriation of a room, wherein they might receive instruction in the use of the small sword, having led me to the consideration of that subject previously to the receipt of your letter of yesterday, I inclose you my answer to them, which I pray you to receive as equally an answer to yourself. The other part of your request for the use of a room for instructing them in the art of dancing stands on a more favorable ground. Its object is the embellishment and not the destruction of the lives of our young citizens, and the visitors seem to have provided for it in the statute which enacts that one of the eliptical rooms on the middle floor of the rotunda, shall be used for schools of instruction in drawing, music, or any other of the *innocent* and ornamental accomplishments of life. Dancing is generally—and justly, I think—considered among *innocent* accomplishments; while we cannot so consider the art of stabbing and pistolling our friends, or dexterity in the practice of an instrument exclusively used for killing our fellow-citizens only, and never against the public enemy. Dancing, therefore, will be admissible in the way of private lessons in one of those rooms, so soon as finished; but not being so as yet, it would be premature now to decide on the order of preferences which should be established among their different use when claimed simultaneously for more than one, or to prescribe regulations for their preservation while in use.

Be pleased to accept assurances of my great esteem and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 2, '25.

Messrs. Rob. A. Thompson, Phillip A. Bolling:

GENTLEMEN: The visitors of the university have not considered the art of using the small sword as making part of the instruction for which that institution has been established by the Legislature. The contrary may be strongly inferred from their pointed statute respecting weapons which may inflict death, marking in strong terms of pointed reprobation the offence of using them, and for the commission of which this act is a preparation. After such a manifestation of their sentiments on the subject, I cannot suppose that I have authority from them to give encouragement or facilities towards this article of instruction, and must therefore beg leave to decline the request of your letter of yesterday. I pray you at the same time to be assured that nothing will ever be spared, on my part, which may promote the advancement of the youths of the university in every useful branch of science. Accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect,

TH. JEFFERSON.

DEPREDATIONS BY THIEVES.

William H. Hamilton, of No. 121 West Twenty-ninth street, reported to Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday, that several weeks ago he had left with Orville Wilson at No. 3 East Houston street, a trunk containing a theatrical wardrobe, valued at $139, and belonging to Imogene Schofield, and on Tuesday last he learned that Wilson had disappeared, taking with him the trunk and its contents.

A young man called on Tuesday evening at the residence of J. M. Pelton, No. 740 Lexington avenue, and handed the servant a letter addressed to Mr. Pelton. He was left alone in the hall for a few moments, and decamped with two overcoats valued at $70, which he took from the hat-rack.

The basement of the building No. 1,981 Third avenue, occupied by Samuel Jonas as a cigar factory, was broken into on Monday night, and 1,000 cigars, valued at $70, were carried off. It is suspected that a former employe, named Henry Gliswinde, was concerned in the burglary.

A handsome sealskin lap-robe, valued at $250, was stolen on Tuesday evening from the carriage of William B. Croker, of No. 7 West Thirty-seventh street, while he was driving along Fifth avenue.

Sneakthieves entered the residence of Stephen A. Bassford, No. 440 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, on Tuesday evening, and stole a gold watch and chain valued at $62.

The apartments of Mrs. Louisa Henderson, at No. 460 Sixth avenue, were visited by sneak thieves on Tuesday evening, and robbed of $70 worth of wearing apparel.

A pane of glass was broken on Tuesday evening in the window of Frank Rathbone's shoe store, No. 16 Bible House, and $25 worth of fine shoes were stolen.

The show-case in front of Morris Myers' fur store, No. 399 Broome street, was broken open on Monday night, and furs valued at $35 were stolen.

POLICE TRIALS.

During the session of Police trials before Commissioner Smith yesterday Patrolman Fitzsimmons, of the Special Service Squad, detailed at the Trinity Buildings, was arraigned charged with having been intoxicated on last Thanksgiving Day. Sergt. Watson Vredenburgh, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that on the day in question Fitzsimmons was brought into the station-house by a policeman. He was grossly intoxicated and his face was cut and bleeding. The defendant said that he was off duty and in plain clothes, when he met a friend in St. Mark's place, with whom he took several drinks, and after that he could not tell what took place.

Patrolman Gumb, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was complained of for being in a wine store smoking a cigar during the hour allowed him for getting his supper. A roundsman stated that he saw the accused in the wine saloon leaning against the bar, enjoying a quiet smoke and chat with the proprietor. Gumb stated in his defense that he had been called into the place to quell a disturbance, but denied most strenuously that he was smoking. He admitted that he had in his hand a cigar which the proprietor had given him a few moments before.

Patrolman John Lindsay, of the Seventh Precinct, was accused of being off post in a liquor store on the 22d inst. He admitted the charge, but claimed that he had been called into the place to quell a disturbance. He did not, however, produce any testimony to that effect.

Patrolman Costello, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was arraigned on a similar charge and made a similar excuse. The cases were referred to the board for consideration and decision.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

The watch over the condemned murderers, Stauderman and Dolan, sentenced to be hanged on the 10th inst., by the Deputy Sheriffs, as required by law, began yesterday morning. The day will be divided into three watches of eight hours, to be held by two deputies in the day time and three at night, and the details will be changed each day. Deputies Keys and Bayard took the first watch yesterday, the night watches being taken by Deputies Hillyer, Rich, and Simms, and Kerrigan, Cunningham, and Gallagher.

THE SHIPMENT OF PETROLEUM.

It was reported yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had sent instructions to the Collector of Customs of this port to decide in future by what route petroleum should hereafter be shipped from New-York, and whether by steamer or sailing vessel. A TIMES reporter inquired into the matter at the Custom-house yesterday afternoon, and was told that no such instructions had been received.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	105	100 Western Union	75¾
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	96	100 do.........c.	75¾
1,000 Erie 4th	93	500 do.	75⅝
7,000 H. & St.J. 8s,C.	79½	3700 do.	75½
3,000 do.........b3.	80	700 do.........c.	75½
1200 Pacific Mail	41⅝	900 do.	75⅝
200 do.........c.	41⅝	1200 do.	75⅜
400 do.	41⅝	200 do.	75¼
100 do.	41½	10 do.	75½
800 do.	41⅝	500 do.........s3.	75½
500 do.	41⅝	400 do.	75¼
200 do.	41¼	100 Rock Island	105⅛
500 do.	41⅜	200 North-western	38⅝
400 do.	41⅜	100 do.	38½
100 do.	41⅜	100 North-west. Pf.	53⅜
300 do.	41¼	100 do.........s60.	53¼
100 Lake Shore	60⅝	200 St. Paul Pf.	65½
500 do.	60⅜	100 do.	65⅝
200 do.	60⅝	500 Mich. Central	58⅝
700 do.	60½	500 do.	58½
1100 do.........s3.	60⅜	200 do.	58⅜
800 do.	60¼	100 do.	59
1000 do.........s3.	60⅛	900 do.........b60.	59
2300 do.	60	200 do.	58¾
500 do.........c.	60	100 do.	58⅝
300 do.........s5.	59⅞	100 do.........s3.	58⅜
1200 do.........s3.	60	100 do.	58¼
900 do.	60⅛	400 do.	58
1700 do.	60¼	100 Erie Railway	16
1000 do.........s3.	60⅛	500 Panama.........s3.	127
1900 do.	60½	100 Han. & St. Jo.	21⅞
800 Union Pacific	81⅛	100 St. Paul	35⅝
100 do.	81	100 do.	35½
100 do.	80⅞	400 do.	35⅜
300 do.	80¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo.....c.	13½
400 do.	80½		
100 do.	80⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅝	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	12.123
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	12.120⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.	12.116¾
25,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67	122⅞	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup.	12.117¾
10,000 do.	12.122¾		
15,000 do.	122⅝		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.	102½	400 Erie Railway.b. c.	16⅛
2,000 Mil.& S.P. 1st, La C. Div.	96½	50 do.	16
12,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F.	81½	400 Union Pac...b. c.	81
1,000 C. & N.W.C.Cp. G. bs.,ex int.	84¾	100 do.	81
17,000 do.	84½	100 do.........c.	81
1,000 C.& N.W. C. G. R.bds.,ex in.	83¾	100 do.	81⅛
1,000 do.	84	100 do.	80¾
2,000 L.D.bds..ex in.	100½	140 Cl. & P. G'd..b. c.	90¼
3,000 L. S. Div. bds.	101	300 Mich. Cen...b. c.	58¾
4,000 H.&S.J.8s,con.	80	720 do.	59
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	101	100 do.	59¼
10,000 C., C.& I.C.1st.	50	350 do.	59½
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st......b. c.	94	300 do.	59⅝
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	93⅝	600 do.	59¼
4,000 do.	93½	127 do.	59
8,000 Cen. P. G. bds.	107	100 do.........b3.	59
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San. Joa. B.	90½	100 do.........s3.	58⅝
$4,000 do.	90⅜	100 do.........s4.	58⅝
5,000 do......b. c.	90	200 do.	58⅜
4,000 C.Pac.1st,Cal. & Oregon B.	91½	400 do.	58¾
1,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, coup.on.	31	100 do.	59
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st	105	600 do.	59½
6,000 do......b. c.	105	200 do.	59⅝
5,000 B. & N. Y. Air L. 1st...b. c.	101½	300 do.........s3.	59¼
18 Am. Ex. Bank	116½	200 do.	59¼
8 Metropolitan Bk.	130	100 do.........s3.	59¼
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.	99	110 do.	59½
78 Phenix Bank	100¼	100 C., C. & I. C.	4½
50 Quick. Min..b. c.	16½	100 do......b. c.	4½
100 do.	17	75 Cen. R. of N.J.b. c.	105
500 At.& Pac.Tel.b. c.	19	100 do.	104½
900 West.Un.Tel.b. c.	75⅝	100 do.	104⅝
1000 do.	75⅝	500 L.S.&M.So.b. c.s3.	60⅝
100 do.........s5.	75⅝	100 do.........b3.	60½
100 do.	75½	600 do.	60⅝
1000 do.........s3.	75⅝	300 do.........s3.	60¼
100 do.	75¼	1300 do.........s3.	60¼
100 do.........s5.	75¼	1200 do.	60⅛
400 do.	75⅝	200 do.	60⅛
500 do.........b3.	75⅜	1900 do.	60⅛
100 do.	75½	100 do.........s60.	59⅞
100 do.	75⅜	100 do.	60⅛
100 N.Y.C.&H..b. c. c.	105⅜	500 do.	60¼
520 do.	105	1100 do.	60⅛
100 do.........s3.	104⅞	300 do.	60¼
200 do.	105	100 do.........b10.	60
100 Pac.Mail b. c.b30.	41½	50 Ill. Central...b. c.	94⅛
200 do.........b3.	41½	100 Ohio& M.b. c. b3.	17⅜
100 do.	41⅜	100 do.	17½
300 do.	41⅜	200 do.	17¼
100 do.	41⅜	200 do.........c.	17⅜
100 do.	41⅜	75 do.	17⅜
200 do.	41⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	53⅝
100 do.........b3.	41⅜	100 do.	53⅜
200 do.	41⅝	100 do.	53¼
100 do.	41⅜	200 Chi. & N. W...b. c.	38⅝
300 do.	41¼	100 do.	38½
50 do.	41⅜	400 do.	38⅜
1300 do.	41¼	100 do.	38¼
200 do.	41⅛	100 Chi., M. & St. P. b. c.	35¾
100 do.	41⅛	100 do.	35⅝
1300 do.	41⅝	100 do.	35½
		50 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b. c.	65⅝
		300 do.	65½
		100 do.	65⅜
		100 C., C., C. & I. b. c.	57
		100 Tol. & W...b. c.	5½
		80 Del., L. & W.b. c.	119¾
		30 Mor. & Ess...b. c.	103⅝
		200 Atl.& Pac.Pf.b. c.	4½
		300 Han. & St.Jo.b. c.	20
		300 H. & St.Jo.Pf.b. c.	28½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 N. West. con. coup. gold bs.	84½	1400 Lake Shore	60
9,000 do.	84⅝	1000 do.	60⅛
5,000 L. & W.B. con. x I.	96½	400 do.........b3.	60¼
8,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	101	3000 do.	60⅛
10 Ninth Nat. Bank.	80	100 do.........c.	60¼
200 A. & P. Tel.....b3.	19	100 do.	60⅛
200 West. Union..s3.	75¼	500 do.	60⅛
400 do.........b3.	75⅝	100 do.	60
800 do.	75⅝	4000 do.	59⅞
1300 do.........s3.	75¼	2100 do.	59⅞
1500 do.	75⅛	3200 do.	59¾
600 Pacific Mail	41⅝	1200 do.	59⅞
800 do.........s3.	41⅝	100 Union Pacific	81
100 do.........s3.	41½	200 do.	80⅞
600 do.	41⅜	300 do.	80¾
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.	105	100 North-west'n..s3.	38⅝
100 do.	105	100 do.	38½
100 do.	104⅞	100 St. Paul	35⅝
100 Erie Railway	16⅛	100 do.	35½
200 Mich. Central	59½	100 do.	35⅜
200 do.	59⅜	100 St. Paul Pf.	65⅜
300 do.	59¼	200 Tol. & Wab.....c.	5½
100 do.........b3.	59	200 Ohio & Miss...s3.	17⅜
100 do.........b3.	59	200 do.	17⅜
100 do.	58⅞	200 Kansas Pacific	15¼
		200 N. J. Cen.......s3.	104⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅝	$5,000 U. S. 10-40 R., b. c.	117⅝
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.	122⅝	10,000 do.	117⅝
30,000 U.S.5s, R.,'81.	116⅝		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old	47	200 N.Y.C. & H. R.b.c.	104⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new series.....b. c.	45	100 do.	104⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s,n b.c.	45	200 Union Pac...b. c.	80½
4,500 D.of Col.3.65s, b. c.	67½	100 do.........s3.	80½
8,000 Brook.6s,W.L.	103⅝	100 do.	80⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Branch	89⅝	10 Del., L. & W. b. c.	119⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G.	100⅛	1500 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	59⅞
1,000 do.	100⅝	100 do.........s3.	59⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	96½	100 do.	59⅝
5,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F.	81¼	1500 do.	59⅝
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	100⅝	100 do.	59½
500 C. & N. W.Con. coup. gold bs.	84½	25 do.	59⅜
1,000 do.	84¼	1700 do.	59⅜
13,000 do.	84⅛	100 do.	59½
8,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	100⅞	4900 do.	59¼
1,000 Gal. & Chi 1st.	101⅛	1000 do.	59⅜
9,000 L. & W.B. con. x I.	96½	200 do.	59⅝
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st.	89⅝	1500 do.	59⅜
90 Penn. Coal....b. c.	277	3000 do.	59⅛
900 W. Un. Tel....b. c.	75⅝	1100 do.	59
100 do.	75⅝	600 do.	58⅞
1900 do.	75½	300 do.	58⅞
25 American Ex.....b. c.	69	200 do.........s10.	58⅞
900 Pac. Mail....b. c.	41⅜	1000 do.	58⅝
400 do.	41⅜	1600 do.	59
400 do.........s3.	41⅜	100 do.	58⅞
100 do.	41⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.b. c.	38⅝
900 Erie R'way..b. c.	16	100 do.	38½
100 do.	16	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	53⅝
800 do.	16	100 Cen. R. of N. J.	104⅛
1000 Harlem......b. c.	133	100 do....b. c. s3.	104
800 Mich. Cen....b. c.	58⅝	100 do.	104⅛
800 do.	58½	50 Chic. & R. I. b. c.	105⅛
900 do.	58⅜	900 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	35⅝
200 do.	58⅝	800 Chic., M. & St. P. Pf.....b. c.	65⅜
900 do.	58⅜	100 Ohio & M. b. c. s3.	17⅜
900 do.	58¼	100 do.	17¼
900 do.	58⅝	100 H. & St. Jo... b. c.	20
200 do.	58½	100 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c.	28⅝
100 do.	58⅜	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	4½
100 do.	58½	10 Third Av. R. b. c.	140
100 do.	58⅜	100 N. J. So.....b. c. s3.	1
20 do.	58⅜	100 St.L.,K.C.&N.b. c.	6
		200 Pac. of Mo... b. c.	13
		100 do.	13½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '77	102½	100 Mich. Cen.	58⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s, '78	102½	100 do.	58½
5,000 L. Dock B..s3.	101¼	100 do.	58⅜
9,000 Ft. Wayne 1st.	115½	1100 do.	58
11,000 N. W. C.G.B.	84⅝	100 do.	57⅞
5,000 U. Pac. 1st	105	200 do.	57¾
500 West. Un.	75⅝	300 Union Pac.	80
800 do.	75½	100 do.	80⅛
400 do.	75⅜	1500 Lake Shore	59⅛
4100 do.	75¼	100 do.	58⅞
1500 do.	75⅛	1500 do.	58⅝
100 do.	75	100 do.	58¾
600 do.........s3.	75⅛	1200 do.	58⅝
6000 do.	74⅞	1000 do.........b3.	58⅝
4400 do.	74¾	100 do.	58½
100 do.	74⅞	1800 do.	58⅜
5000 do.	74⅞	1000 do.	58⅝
1000 do.........b3.	75	1000 do.........b10.	58⅝
1900 do.	74⅞	800 North-west.	38⅛
100 do.	74¾	100 N. W. Pref.	53⅛
600 do......b60.	74⅞	500 St. Paul	35
900 do.	74¾	100 Del., Lack. & W.	119⅛
900 A. & P. Tel...b3.	19	100 do.	119
100 Erie Railway	16⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	17⅛
100 do.	16	100 do.	17
100 do.	15⅞	300 Han. & St. Jo.	20
100 Panama	126½	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	28
100 Pac. Mail	41⅜	200 At. & Pac. P.	4
100 do......s10.	41⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.	4
100 do.	41½	900 Kan. Pac.	15
100 do.........b3.	41⅜		
100 do.	41¼		
100 do.	41⅜		
100 do.	41¼		
1700 do.	41⅛		
900 do.	41		
100 Rock Island	105		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The bear raid on the stock market was continued to-day with unabated vigor and was attended with considerable success, prices declining ¼ to 2¼ ⅌ cent. The day's business as compared with that of yesterday showed a falling off, the transactions amounting to 176,000 shares, of which 86,000 were in Lake Shore, 34,000 in Western Union, 17,000 in Pacific Mail, and 13,000 in Michigan Central. Lake Shore led the downward movement, declining from 60⅝ to 58⅜, with closing transactions at 58⅝. The weakness of this stock, as well as that of New-York Central, which declined from 105⅝ to 104⅛, was based on reiterated reports that the health of Commodore Vanderbilt was failing. Michigan Central was exceedingly erratic, opening at 58, a decline of 1 ⅌ cent. as compared with the closing quotation last evening, subsequently advancing to 59½, declining to 57¾, and closing at 58. Western Union fell off to 74⅞, Ohio and Mississippi to 17¼, and Panama to 127½. Chicago and North-western and Milwaukee and St. Paul were comparatively steady on small dealings. Erie declined to 15⅛ in sympathy with the London market. In view of the weakness of the general market, Pacific Mail exhibited firmness, opening at 41¾ and closing at 41⅜@41½. The lowest and highest quotations for Union Pacific were 80 and 81⅛ respectively. Investment shares were generally firm. Harlem sold at 133.

Early in the day the supply of money was ample at 4@5 ⅌ cent., but late in the afternoon there was an advance in the rates for call loans to 7 ⅌ cent., gold, the market closing at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Prime mercantile paper continues scarce and sells readily at 6@7 ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The London market was quiet and lower for Consols, which closed at 93 9-16 for money and at 93 1-16@93¾ for the account, both ex interest. United States 1867s declined to 109¼ and new 5s to 104½. Erie fell off to 14¼ for the common and to 29 for the preferred. The Bank of England lost £15,000 bullion, withdrawn on balance. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 ⅌ cent. The Sterling Exchange market was somewhat firmer in tone. The nominal asking rates were $4 83½ for 60 days' bills and $4 87 for demand, business being done at slight concessions. In the Gold Room there was an absence of the exciting war rumors of yesterday and speculation was less feverish. The early dealings were principally at 115⅛@115¼, but a decline to 114⅞ afterward ensued. The price then rallied to 115⅛, and again receded to 114⅞, finally closing at 115. Cash gold was in good supply, and holders paid from 1 to 5 ⅌ cent. to have balances carried. Loans were also made free of interest. Washington dispatches report a decrease of $480,000 in the Public Debt for the month of November.

Government bonds were rather more active but the market was, if anything, a shade weaker, sales being made at slight concessions from yesterday's figures. In railroad mortgages there was less activity and lower prices prevailed, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. The largest transactions were in the Pacific, Chicago and North-western, and Milwaukee and St. Paul issues. In State bonds the dealings outside of Missouris and Tennessees were unimportant.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

Gold receipts	$2,144,548 00
Gold payments	1,234,164 11
Gold balance	43,348,870 19
Currency receipts	295,498 52
Currency payments	1,447,495 56
Currency balance	41,433,252 41
Customs	235,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 1.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	115¼	115
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅛	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	123⅞	123⅞
Bills on London	$4 83	$4 83@½
New-York Central	105⅝	105
Rock Island	105⅛	105
Pacific Mail	41⅜	41⅜
St. Paul	35⅝	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	65½	65⅛
Lake Shore	60⅝	58¾
North-western	38⅝	38¼
North-western Preferred	53⅛	53¼
Western Union	75⅞	74⅞
Union Pacific	81⅛	80
Wabash	5⅝	5½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119⅞	119⅛
New-Jersey Central	105	104⅛
Panama	128	126½
Erie	15⅞	15⅛
Ohio	17⅜	17¼
C., C. and I. C.	4½	4¼
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold to-day are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105⅝	104⅛	1,600
Harlem	133	133	1,000
Erie	16⅛	15⅛	1,650
Lake Shore	60⅝	58⅜	86,700
Wabash	5½	5½	400
North-western	38⅝	38¼	9,150
North-western Preferred	53⅛	53⅛	900
Rock Island	105⅛	105	700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅝	35⅛	9,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	65⅝	65⅛	1,950
Pittsburg	90¼	90¼	170
Delaware, Lack. & Western	119⅞	119⅛	150
New-Jersey Central	104⅞	104	1,075
Michigan Central	59½	57¾	13,970
Union Pacific	81⅛	80	3,500
C., C. & Indiana Central	4½	4¼	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21⅞	20	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	28⅝	28½	530
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅜	17¼	2,900
Missouri Pacific	13½	13	560
Panama	127	126½	900
Western Union	75⅞	74⅞	33,900
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	19	19	800
Pacific Mail	41⅝	41⅛	17,470
Quicksilver	17	17	100
Kansas Pacific	15⅛	15	700
New-Jersey Southern	1⅛	1⅛	100
St. L., K. C. & N.	6	6	100
Total sales			175,865

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¼	119½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅜	123⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	115⅝	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	115⅝	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116¼	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅝	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupons	120⅝	120⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119	119½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅝	...
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅝	118
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅝	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅝	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117¼	117½

*Called. †Ex int.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $22,000 for interest and $1,437,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$77,050,000
Gold balances	2,409,355
Currency balances	2,853,913

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$72,694,840
Currency balances	4,460,538
Gold exchanges	3,794,116
Gold balances	740,077

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	35	N.C., N.C.R., c.o.J.&J.	30
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S. iss.	10	N.C., N.C.R., c.o.A.&O.	30
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	10	N. C. Fund. Act, '66	8½
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	10	N. C. Fund. Act, '68	8
Ark. 7s, M.,O. & R.R.	10	N. C., N. B., J. & J.	8
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C., N. B., A. & O.	8
Georgia 7s, new bds.	101	N. C., Sp. T., class 1	3½
Georgia 7s, endorsed	99	N. C., Sp. T., class 2	3¼
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	99½	N. C., Sp. T., class 3	3¼
Indiana 5s	103½	Ohio 6s, 1875	102
Illinois Con. 6s, '77	103½	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Illinois Con. 6s, '79	103½	Ohio 6s, 1886	109
Illinois War Loan	103½	Rhode Island 6s	108¼
Kentucky 6s	103½	South Carolina 6s	32½
Louisiana 6s	38	S. C. 6s, Jan. & J.	32½
La. 6s, new bonds	37½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	32
La. 6s, new F'l'g Dt.	37½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66	32¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary	37½	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	32
La. 6s, Levee bds, '75	38	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	32
Michigan 6s, '78-9	103	S. C. 7s of 1888	33
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. N. F. bds.	5
Michigan 7s, '90	105	Tennessee 6s, old	47
Mo. L. bs. due '81 '91	102⅛	Tennessee 6s, n. b.	44
Han. & St J., due '86	101½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	44½
Han. & St J., due '90	101½	Texas 10s of 1876	100
Han. & St J., due '87	101½	Virginia 6s, old	30
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	107¼	Va. 6s, n. b., 1866	30
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n	107	Va. 6s, n. b., 1867	30
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '87	118	Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	71⅛
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	121	Va. 6s, ex m. Coup.	66½
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16	Va. 6s, Cons., 2d s.	43
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	16	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	9
N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	43	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	67½
N.C., N.C.R., A. & O.	44		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st	113½	Han.&St.Jo.8s,Conv.	80
Boston, H. & E. 1st	19⅞	Buf.,N.Y.&E.1st,bds.	99
Boston, H. & E. guar.	18⅛	Ind., Bl'n & W. 1st	98
B., C.R. & M.1st,7s,g.	97	Michigan So.7 p.c.	100⅝
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	30½	Mich So.N.I.S.F.7 pc.	105
Chic. & Alton Inc.	107	Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	109
Joliet & Chic. 1st	111	C., P. & A., old bds.	105
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	95	C., P. & A., new bs.	101½
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st	90½	C., M. & Tol. bds.	100½
Chic., B. & Q. 8s 1st	116¼	Buff. & Erie, new bs.	100¼
Chic., R.I. & P. 7s	110½	Buffalo & S. L. 7s	103
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95	99	L. S. Dividend bds.	101
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st,new	102	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st.	100⅛
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st,con.	107	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st.	100
Cen. R. of N.J. con.	105	L. S. Cons. Cp. 2d	93⅝
L. & W. B. con., g.	96¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st	106
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	100	N. Y. C. Cons. 7s, 1902	100½
		N. Y. C. 6s, '83	101½
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	113	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	104
M.&St.P.2d,7 3-10PD.	93½	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102½
M.&St.P.1st,7s,$gRD.	91	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	116½
M.&St.P.1st,La.C. D.	96¼	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93½
M.&St.P.1st,L&MD.	83½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
M.&St.P.1st, I. & D.	80	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	106⅞
M.&St.P.1st, H.& D.	80	C. P., San Joaq. Bch.	89½
M.&St.P.1st, C. &M.	87	Western Pacific bds.	96¾
M.&St.P.con.S.F'nd.	81⅜	Un. Pac. 1st bs.	104¾
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	87¼	Un. Pac. S. F.	95
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st	81⅛
Chic. & N. W. Con. b.	97	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	102½
Chic. & N. W. Ex. b.	90	Pitts., Ft. W.&C.1st.	115
Chicago & N. W. 1st.	100½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.	101
Chic.&N.W.c.Gold b.x	84¼	Cleve. & Pitts. C.S.F.	105½
Chic.&N.W.r.Gold b.	83	Cleve.&Pitts.4thS.F.	102¼
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	49
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	109	St. L. & Iron M'n 1st.	93½
Winona & St. P. 1st.	77	Alton & T. H. 1st.	103
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	105½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	78
C., C., C.& I. Con. b.x.	94	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	67
Del., L.&W.7s, Conv.	122	Tol., P. & W. 2d	34
Morris & Essex 2d	108½	Tol., P. & W., C. 7s.	32
Morris& Es. b., 1900	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	80½
Morris & Es. Const.	101	T. & W. 1st, S .L.div.	57¾
Morris & Es. 7s of '71	105½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	50
Morris & Es. 1st C.G.	103½	Tol. & Wab. E. bs.	7
Erie 1st, Extended	103	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	28
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101¼	Han. & Naples 1st	30
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	92½	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	78
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	90	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	50½
Long Dock Bonds..x.	90½	Quincy & Tol.1st, '90.	43
Buf., N.Y.& E.1st, '77.	82	L. B. & M. 1st	61½

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Manhattan	150
American Exchange	116	Merchants'	123¼
Chemical	1600	Metropolitan	130
City	300	Nassau	103
Commerce	121⅜	New-York	132¼
Continental	88	Ninth National	80
Corn Exchange	132	North America	100¼
Fourth National	98	Phenix	100¼
Fulton	150	Shoe & Leather	151
Hanover	88	St. Nicholas	103
Importers' & Traders'	197½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	..	105¾
City 6s, new	109	109⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	..	134
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44¼	44⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19¾	..
Northern Central Railroad	31	..
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	51
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	104⅝	104¾

The coupons of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company of the City of New-York, due Dec. 1, will be paid on presentation at the German American Bank.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

On this forenoon trade in horned Cattle was slow. The trains due did not come to hand on time owing to heavy storms east of Buffalo. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold 9¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weights 4¾ to 8 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows without their Calves sold at $33@$37 ⅌ head. Veals not quoted. Grass Calves slow, and of inferior quality; prices $9@$10 per head. Sheep fair of sale, at 4½c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs slow, quality generally poor, at 6½c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. No live Hogs on sale; City Dressed dull, at 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 48 rough Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. with a fraction on ⅌ lb.; 51 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. scant; 14 Oxen and Steers and Bulls mixed at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 93 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 28 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 38 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. scant. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros., 177 Kentucky Steers, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 168 State Sheep, weight —— lb., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 28 State Sheep, weight 2,840 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 47 State Sheep, weight 5,240 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 83 State Lambs, weight 4,850 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 24 State Lambs, weight 1,850 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 16 State Lambs, weight 1,130 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards—Hume & Elliott sold 1 Bull, weight 630 lb., at $3 50 ⅌ cwt.; 1 Bull, weight 1,290 lb., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 500 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 160 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Lambs, weight 2,260 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Calf for $10; 2 fresh Cows, without their Calves, at $33@$37 ⅌ head. S. McGraw sold 54 Sheep, weight 5,070 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Sheep and Lambs, mixed, weight 2,540 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 5 yearling Bulls for $88; 15 Grass Calves at $9 ⅌ head; 13 Grass Calves at $10 ⅌ head.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for M. Kahn 34 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 18 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for I. Brown, 15 Kentucky Oxen at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 18 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 57 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 68 generally fair Missouri Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 fair Missouri Steers at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Mr. Lauterbach sold for Klopfer & Co. 66 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 34 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 224 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,000 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 231 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,150 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 234 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,720 lb., at $5 31¼ ⅌ cwt.; 160 Kentucky Sheep, weight 15,400 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb. Kase & Fidcock sold 80 Jersey Sheep, weight 7,330 lb., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 18 Jersey Sheep, weight 1,800 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,040 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 385 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,410 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 225 Indiana Sheep, weight 20,005 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 204 Sheep, weight 19,110 lb., at $5 80 ⅌ cwt.; 14 Michigan Sheep, weight 1,320 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 493 head of horned Cattle, with 8 cars due for Thompson & Coon, 5 Cows, 150 Veals and Calves, 1,080 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 194 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 50 Veals and Calves, 9 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,180 Hogs, with 32 cars of Hogs due.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 29, 1875: 79 Beeves, 304 Sheep and Lambs, 315 Veals and Calves, 4,778 Hogs, 29 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,258 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,032 head, or 408 cars, of which 297 cars were through consignments, balance on sale here, against 248 cars for the same time last week—a difference for the week thus far of 160 cars more—and 414 cars for the same week last year; the market opened dull and slow; few good lots of shipping Cattle offering; few buyers present for that class; about all good Cattle in the fresh arrivals were through consignments; 800 head were disposed of, leaving only about 20 cars of common Cattle unsold; sales of Illinois Steers, ranging from 932 to 1,175 to 1,184 to 1,267 to 1,328 lb., at $4 50@$4 12½@$5 35@$5 62½@$5 75; Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,300 to 1,400 lb., at $5 00@$6; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,167 to 1,337 to 1,470 lb., at $5@$5 85@$6 00; Cows and Heifers at $3 75@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,900 head, against 9,200 head for the same time last week, and 8,600 head for the same week last year; the market opened slow; the attendance of buyers was slim; the prices were weaker for Western Sheep; Canada stock, few lots offering, with a fair demand; the prices on those few to be disposed of were a full ¼c. advance; 1,400 head of Sheep and 500 head of Canada Lambs disposed of; sales of Indiana Sheep, ranging from 86 to 90 lb., at $4 50; 70 lb., at $4; Ohio Sheep, averaging 84 lb., at $4; 95 lb., at $5; Michigan sheep, averaging 84 lb., at $4 50; Canada Lambs, ranging from 63 to 67 lb., at $6 17½; 88 lb., at $6 40; Canada Sheep, ranging from 118 to 132 lb., at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 8,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,000 head, against 15,000 head for the same time last week, and 18,100 head for the same week last year; the market was fairly active for Yorkers; 25 cars are about all that were offered and disposed of at $7 10@$7 20; the demand for heavy Hogs was fair; no good lots offering; a few loads of medium to fair quality were disposed of at $7 25@$7 35; a few lots of coarse heavy Hogs remain unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market dull; no good to extra Cattle on sale; sales to Pittsburg buyers of common to fair Cows and light Steers at $2 70@$4 37½; medium and good shippers sold at $4 12½@$5 80; market closed quiet and weak; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000 head; market dull and weak with a downward tendency; sales, packing, $6 75@$7; choice smooth to extra Philadelphia, $7 10@$7 50; market closing quiet; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; good demand; prices firm and steady; sales at $3 37½@$4 75; shipments, 400 head.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been tolerably active, and prices are a shade higher; very best, $6 12½@$6 50; first quality, $5 12½@$6 12½; medium or good fair quality, $4 25@$4 75; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, $3@$4 25; most sales at $4 75@$5 25; receipts, 2,023 head; sales, 1,883 head. Hogs have been fairly active at unchanged rates; the range has been $8 75@$10; receipts 6,697 head. Sheep have been dull and prices are a shade lower; the range has been $4@$5 25; receipts, 1,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 06½; No. 2 do., $1 03½, spot; $1 03⅜@$1 03½, seller December; $1 04⅞, seller January; No. 3, 86c.@87c.; Rejected, 73½c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 47¼c., spot; 46½c. bid, seller December; 44½c.@44⅝c., seller January. Oats neglected; No. 2, 30½c. bid. Barley quiet but firm at 86c. spot; 86½c., seller December. Rye dull at 69c. Pork dull, lower to sell; $19 37½@$19 40 spot; $20, seller February. Lard dull and prices a shade lower; $12 30 spot; $12 25@$12 27½, seller the year; $12 40, seller February. Bulk Meats—Fair demand, but at lower rates; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅝c. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 81,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat higher, at $1 03⅞, December; $1 04⅞@$1 04¾, January. Corn steady at 46⅝c., December; 44⅛c., January. Oats unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $19 25, cash; $19 12½@$19 17½, year; $19 20@$19 25, January; $19 40, February. Lard dull but unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—Sugar steady; common to good common, 5½c.@6½c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@7c.; prime, 7½c.@7¾c. Yellow clarified, 8¼c.@8½c. Molasses quiet; Centrifugal, 25c.@35c.; common, 30c.@35c.; fair, 40c.@42c.; prime, 44c.@45c.; strictly prime, 47c.@49c.; choice, 50c.@51c. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble do., $4 75@$5 50; choice and Family do., $5 75@$6 50. Corn-meal quiet at $2 70. Corn in good demand at 56c.@60c. Oats active; St. Louis, 43c.@45c.; Galena, 50c. Bran quiet at $1. Hay dull; prime, $23. Pork firm; new Mess, $22 50@$23. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 12c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c. and 14c. Hams scarce; choice Sugar-cured, 17c.@17½c.; inferior dull at 15c.@16c. Lard dull; Tierce, packers, 13½c.; Refined, 14½c.; Keg, 14¾c. Whisky quiet; rectified, $1 12@$1 15. Coffee active, firm; ordinary to prime, 18½c.@21½c. Gold, 115⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, Commercial $5 48@$5 49; do., Bank, $5 53@$5 53½.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 8,600 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 8,600 bbls.; Wheat, 152,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Flour fairly active at unchanged rates. Wheat—Spring neglected; White in speculative demand; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 White Toledo at $1 34. Corn dull; offerings of old light; new selling in car lots at 52c.@55c., according to quality. Oats nominal; none offered. Rye inactive; Milwaukee held at 80c. Barley—Fair inquiry; sales of 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 05; 2,000 bushels do. on private terms, and 4,000 bushels two-rowed State on private terms. Pork quiet and lower at $22 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13½c. Highwines, nominally $1 15.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 47½, cash, $1 53, January; No. 3 do., $1 29½, cash. Corn inactive but easier; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@42¾c. Oats firmer, 33c. bid. Rye dull at 66½c. old. Barley dull but unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $20 50@$20 75. Green Meats easier; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.; Hams, 10c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon—No transactions. Lard easier at 12c.@12½c. Hogs dull and lower; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 75; packing, $6 75@$7 25; Extra, $7 30@$7 40. Cattle dull but unchanged; good to choice native Steers, $5 25@$6; medium to fair, $4 50@$4 75; good to choice Texans, $3 60@$4 25. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, about 15,000 head; Cattle, 1,000 head.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and firm; Old, 58c.@60c.; New, 44c.@50c. Oats steady and firm at 30c.@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 77c.@78c. Pork dull at $21 25. Lard—Good demand, but at lower rates; steam, $12 40@$12 50, spot; $12 62½@$12 75, seller January. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged. Bacon dull. Green Meats easier; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Sides, 10⅛c., closing at 7c.@10c. freely bid. Hams, 10½c.@11c. for heavy and light. Hogs dull and lower; common $6 50@$7 10; fair to good packing, $7 15@$7 35; choice heavy, $7 40@$7 45; large number unsold; receipts 15,437 head; shipments, none. Whisky—Steady and good at full prices; sales at $1 10. Butter steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Dec. 1.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Extra, $1 38; Amber Michigan, December, $1 17; January, $1 20; February, $1 22½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21½; No. 3 Red, $1 03; Rejected, 90c. Corn inactive, lower; High-Mixed, 56c.; new, 48½c. all the year, 48c.; Low Mixed, new, 48c.; Yellow, new, 50c.; no grade, 45c.; new, 48c.; damaged new, 45c. Oats dull, unchanged. Clover-seed steady, with a moderate demand, at $8 75. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate demand, at $8. Receipts—16,000 bushels Wheat; 39,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—400 bbls. Flour; 8,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10½; Hard do., $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 05¼; January, $1 06½; No. 3 do., 88c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 52c.@52½c. Oats easier; No. 2, 30½c.@30¾c. Barley a shade firmer and more active; No. 2 Spring, cash, December and January, 97c.; No. 3 do., 62c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1, 75½c. Provisions inactive and nominal; Mess Pork, $20. Prime Lard, 12½c.@12¾. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c.@11½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7¼c., loose. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 221,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 400 bushels Wheat.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—Wool—Domestic continues in good demand and the market sustains full prices for all kinds with a confident feeling on the part of holders, the stocks on hand being moderate for the season. Sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 46c.@48c. ⅌ lb. and medium and XXX grades at 48c.@50c.; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleece at 42c.@43c. for X, and medium Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 48c.@65c. as to quality, for washed, and 40c.@49c. for unwashed, and Super and X Pulled at 35c.@45c. In California Wool the sales have been at 22c.@35c. for Spring and 17c.@24c. for Fall.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White do.; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; sales, 2,000 bushels at 70c. Barley firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 05; 2,000 bushels State on private terms. Corn-meal—Bolted, $30; Unbolted, $29. Mill-feed unchanged. Lake Receipts—16,200 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Barley, 175,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 05@$1 25. Corn quiet but firm at 62c.@65c. Oats quiet but steady. Rye quiet but unchanged. Provisions dull. New Mess Pork, $21 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Tierce, 14c.@14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 10. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—Printing Cloths steady at 4⅜c., ten days, for spots, and 4½c., sixty days, for contracts for 64x64s, with light transactions.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 7,251 bales; gross, 9,101 bales; exports to France, 3,589 bales; coastwise, 2,183 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 180,689 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 1,545 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,800 bales; coastwise, 237 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 44,304 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 3,260 bales; gross, 3,357 bales; exports, coastwise, 943 bales; sales, 1,620 bales; stock, 67,512 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 8,193 bales; exports coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 4,004 bales; stock, 92,138 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 1—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 ⅌ cent. Consols 93 11-16 for money and 93 11-16 for the account. Erie Railway shares preferred, 31.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

5 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93 9-16, ex dividend. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109¼; new 5s, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 14¼; do. preferred, 29. Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 05c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,400 bales, all American. Cotton, to arrive, weaker. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,000 bales were American. Provisions—Bacon, 57s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6 13-16d.

LONDON, Dec. 1—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 11¼d.@11½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 1.—Petroleum, 28¾f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Exchange firmer; on the United States 60 days, Currency, 85@87 premium; short sight, 89@91 premium; 60 days, Gold, 192@194 premium; short sight, 196@198 premium; on London, 143@144 premium; on Paris, 115@117 premium. Spanish Gold, 208@208½. Sugar dull; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 13½@14 reals ⅌ arroba.

IN A GARBAGE-BOX.

HOW THREE BALTIMORE BOYS FOUND A POCKET-BOOK AND GOT INTO THE HANDS OF THE POLICE.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 30.

Yesterday morning while three boys were playing on Eager street, near Morton alley, one of them accidentally fell over a garbage-box, emptying the latter of its contents, scattering them on the street. As soon as the boy regained his feet he looked into the box, and saw there a pocket-book. Being too honest to stealthily take the pocket-book and run away, he kicked the box as high as his feet would allow, when lo! the pocket-book fell out, and with it a quantity of greenbacks. The two boys, who observed the antics of the principal actor in this matter, then came running to the scene and began to grab for the greenbacks.

After a quarrel as to the ownership and division of the funds, they quietly proceeded to still further investigate the interior of the porte-monnaie, when, after a careful count, it was discovered that the sum of $1,900 (say twelve hundred dollars) was in the pocket-book. Here was a treasure which the boys had never dared to picture to themselves, even in their most sanguine dreams. In their lively imaginations they had already commenced to calculate what their Christmas purchases would amount to, one declaring that he would buy a suit of clothes for $50, and deposit the balance in a savings bank. Christmas would this year come to them with more than its usual joys and festivities, and it was settled that each of the boys should retain $400 of the treasure trove. But the happy dreams were dispelled by a covert attack from a number of colored boys, who with envious eyes had looked on while the youths were rejoicing at being the happy possessors of $1,900. The colored boys demanded a portion of the money, and when it was refused a general fight ensued, which only ended by the interference of a police officer, who carried the crowd to the Central Police Station. On the way the officer learned the cause of the trouble, and at the station-house the pocket-book was examined, and $1,000 in cash and a railroad pass on the Nevada Railroad was found. From the latter it appears that the name of the owner of the pocket-book was Woodburn, the pass being in favor of a Mr. Woodburn. The boys' pockets were searched, and the additional sum of $900 in two $100 notes was found. The money was taken to Police Head-quarters, and the authorities put their heads together as to what should be done in the premises. An officer was sent to inquire in the neighborhood of Eager street and Morton alley (the latter running between, parallel with Cathedral and Charles streets) whether any one by that name resided there, or whether anybody had lost $1,900 lately. The inquiries instituted failed to shed any more light on the matter, and it was decided to retain the money until some one should claim it. Meanwhile the boys were kept at the Central Station, but no entry was made of their arrest. They were afterward dismissed, with the warning never hereafter to play with garbage-boxes and fight on the streets.

For the benefit of the Police authorities it may here be stated that a gentleman by the name of William H. Woodburn, connected with railroads and who resides in one of the Pacific States, has lately visited the city, and is probably the owner of the pocket-book. This may perhaps explain how the pass on the Nevada Railroad was found in the pocket-book.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Rosa Rand.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—L'ABIME, (French Drama)—Mr. Charles Fechter.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Anna J. Borie, Miss Anna Drasdil, Mr. W. J. Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP, Commissioner of Jurors, has entirely satisfied us that the insinuations conveyed to us from several sources, relative to the fairness with which he discharges his duties, are unwarranted. So far as regards our own interests in law courts, we are not likely ever to ask for anything more than fair play; and that can as often be got from a political enemy as from a political friend. It is of great importance to the whole City that Mr. DUNLAP's duties should be discharged without fear or favor, and he has convinced us that he does discharge them in that spirit, and we are very glad to acknowledge the fact, and to put aside as baseless the statements sent to us by several correspondents.

Yesterday witnessed the last scene but one in the farce of the Scannell trial. The prisoner has been spared the injury to his feelings which would have been inflicted by his committal to the State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals, and has, instead, been sent to the Utica Asylum, there to await the result of a report on his mental condition. No one doubts that the effect of that report will be to set SCANNELL free. The jury first acquits him of the crime of murder on the ground of insanity, the court next disposes of him so as to avoid the implication that he can be considered a criminal at all, and a Justice of the Supreme Court will shortly be called upon to order his discharge on the ground that he cannot be considered insane. The arrangement is a very pretty one for SCANNELL and any who may be disposed to imitate him, whatever may be said of its bearing on the safety of human life in this City.

The wreck of the steamer *Sunnyside* seems to have been one of those disasters against which no provision can be made. The present "cold snap" has closed navigation on the Upper Hudson suddenly, and earlier than usual. The stream is becoming icebound throughout its length, and the wrecked steamer was twice cut into by the ice, which had closed in so unexpectedly. An attempt to run her ashore was made, but she broke in two and slipped back into the channel and sunk. The loss of life by this calamity is its deplorable feature. The speedy sinking of the boat carried down into the waters about an equal number of the people employed on board and of passengers.

A notable criminal trial has been brought to an end by the conviction of the WAINWRIGHT brothers in London. Details of what was known as "the Whitechapel mystery" were laid before the readers of THE TIMES some weeks since. The trial has been a long one, and the evidence was purely circumstantial. HENRY WAINWRIGHT is convicted of the murder of his mistress, and his brother of being accessory after the fact. The circumstances of the murder were peculiarly atrocious, and the conduct of WAINWRIGHT in attempting to dispose of the remains of his victim a year after her death, surrounded the crime with a certain ghastly interest and mystery.

By the death of Hon. B. P. AVERY, United States Minister to China, a vacancy is made in an important post, and at a time when the complications which exist at Peking demand diplomatic abilities of a high order. Unfortunately, Mr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, the veteran Secretary of the American Legation at the Chinese capital, is in this country on a leave of absence from the office which he has so long and usefully filled. The representative of the United States in China next in rank to the deceased Minister is Consul General GEORGE F. SEWARD, a diplomatist of marked ability and much Oriental experience. He will creditably discharge his new duties until another appointment shall relieve him. The Government will be fortunate if it is able to secure so faithful and zealous an officer as the gentleman whose death is now announced.

WOULD FUNDING BE SAFE?

It cannot have escaped the notice of all those interested in the question of finance that the proposition to fund a portion of the United States notes as a means of preparation for redeeming them in specie on demand, has met with more favor than any single measure that has been suggested with reference to this vexed subject. We have already pointed out several important advantages which funding is likely to possess, and we have especially indicated the fact that no other measure has combined among its supporters so many of various shades of opinion. The significance of this fact can hardly be exaggerated. There may be more direct and more heroic methods of going about the work the country has in hand, and there may be others more gradual and less direct; but a representative Government is a delicate machine, which has to be managed with constant reference to what public opinion is likely to sustain, and to sustain permanently. It may be the business of educators to change public opinion by setting before it an abstract principle, and continually ringing the changes on this; but it is the duty of practical legislators to incur as little danger as possible from popular opposition or popular reaction. Therefore, we regard the degree of support from various sections of the leaders of public opinion which funding has obtained as an extremely strong reason for giving that method of preparing for resumption thorough discussion, and, if practicable, a trial by act of Congress.

Moreover, we do not hesitate to admit that any method of resumption must be attended by many unforeseen consequences, and that all of them must be approached with caution and deliberation. It may be given to the political economists to predict the future, but their power to do so is not yet proved, and in a matter involving such momentous interests as this, the country has a right to have the utmost patience and prudence exercised by its representatives.

But on the other hand, it must be remembered that the results which must come from doing nothing are not less important and not less damaging than those which may come from trying any one reasonably-matured method of action. The peril is not all from one side, and that which threatens us from maintaining, or increasing, our present volume of irredeemable legal-tender notes, is by far more serious, and likely to be more lasting in its evil effects, than anything that can come upon us by measures to which Congress can be brought to consent. The suggestion which we recently renewed in regard to funding—the project is one which we have sought to have tried for a number of years—encounters some objections which seem to almost entirely ignore the danger of standing still. These objections are presented by the *Daily Bulletin* of this City, an extremely well-conducted commercial journal. The *Bulletin* questions whether the measure, though on some grounds desirable, is prudent or practicable, and points out that our "entire system of credit, banking, and currency has been based upon the present volume of legal-tender notes." It predicts that "in the event of a general restoration of commercial activity, it would be found that we had none too many legal tenders to satisfy the wants of the banks." And it concludes that "if we must have a contraction of the legal-tender circulation, the process should by all means be deferred until after resumption," because if the legal-tender notes are withdrawn, the banks will have to use gold for their reserves, and the Government needing it for resumption at the same time, there will be competition for gold to the derangement of business.

These objections reinforce the statement we made the other day that there are substantially only two ways of preparing for resumption, by funding the notes or by hoarding the gold. If the latter should be tried first, we should not like to predict the consequences. To us the task seems a very difficult, and practically an impossible, one. And whether there is less danger if the Government sells bonds for greenbacks and retires the latter, or sells bonds for gold, holds the gold until it thinks it has enough to satisfy all comers, and then retires greenbacks with it, does not seem to us to admit of much debate. It is true that in a sense our credit system, our banking, and our currency are based on the present volume of legal-tender notes, but only in a limited sense. The volume of notes has not been a stable element. It is not now what it was in January last. It was not then what it was in September, 1873. It was not then what it was in 1871, and previous to 1871 it had been several times changed, and largely in 1867. At different times it has varied from four hundred and thirty-three millions to as low as three hundred and fifty-six millions. Apparently, there was the greatest prosperity when there was the greatest variability. But in reality there was the seed of disaster always present, and we reaped the harvest in 1873. Whether our banks can get on safely now depends on something of far more consequence than the changes that judicious funding will make. If we are to wait until none of them see any breakers ahead, we shall never be ready to pay our legal-tender notes. We repeat that we do not expect that funding of itself will restore prosperity to the business of the country. That is a matter of time, and before it comes, there will be a good deal of painful and difficult experience for many business firms and for only too many banks. But we are convinced that no measure can avoid or prevent this, and we are inclined to believe that funding the legal tenders will, more than any other process now possible, help the country to an essentially sound currency, and with less disturbance.

THE LIBERALITY OF THE POST OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster General shows that during the last fiscal year the revenues of the department fell short of the expenditures by a little over six millions of dollars. It is probable that the deficiency for the current year will amount to as much, and the Postmaster General shows that under existing laws the estimated deficiency for the next year is over eight millions of dollars. There are a great many good reasons, drawn from the vast extent of our territory and the sparsely-settled condition of large portions of it, to explain the impossibility of getting both ends to meet in our Post Office budget. The revenues of the Postal Department during the past year have, of course, participated in the general depression of business affairs. The increase over the fiscal year 1873-4 has been less than three hundred thousand dollars, on a total income of twenty-seven millions and a half. This is the smallest increase known for many years, and it will probably remain without a parallel for many years to come.

In times like these, it would obviously be unreasonable to expect that the Post Office should show some signs of being brought round to a paying point. Still, while its income is practically stationary, there is no reason why its expenditures should not be made stationary too. The estimates for next year seem to prove that under the operation of existing laws the expenditures are increasing much faster than there is any prospect of the revenues following them. The Postmaster General makes some suggestions about the proper adjustment of the commissions paid to Postmasters of the fourth class on the sale of stamps, and about the services required of Postmasters in small cities, calculated to check the increasing ratio of the expenses of the department. While these deserve the attention of Congress, there are certain other recommendations made by Mr. JEWELL which the people will be very glad to see Congress overlook. These relate to the importance of postal subsidies in developing the American marine, and to the national interests involved in having our ocean mails carried under our own flag.

At first sight, Mr. JEWELL's recommendations on the subsidy question look sufficiently formidable. He starts with the general proposition that "the payment of a moderate mail compensation in excess of the postages now allowed, under the provisions of the general law, would enable our citizens to establish and maintain steam-ship lines across the Atlantic, and to South American ports." He advocates a "reasonable allowance" for a line to the west coast of South America, and "a moderate mail compensation" for a continuance of the Japan and China service after the termination of the existing subsidy contract on Dec. 31, 1876. What between Atlantic and Pacific subsidies, Mr. JEWELL seems to go in for the old flag and several appropriations. Practically, however, his demands are exceedingly modest. He believes that the sum of half a million of dollars per annum now granted as a subsidy to the China and Japan line for a single monthly service "would be quite sufficient, judiciously applied between the respective routes, to maintain an efficient mail service by steamers sailing under our flag on all the important ocean routes which should be occupied by American steamers." In other words, a bonus of a hundred thousand dollars a year for each line is Mr. JEWELL's estimate of the inducement needed to get American-built ships, manned by American officers and seamen, to carry our mails to England, France, Germany, South America, and China.

If Mr. JEWELL's suggestions are taken up in this spirit, there is little danger of their doing any harm. A subsidy like this would be swallowed up in "necessary expenses" at Washington, even if the gentlemen who make it a business to "influence" legislation thought it worth while to organize a lobby for so paltry a prize. Here, however, lies the danger of the innocent-looking recommendation of the Postmaster General. His theory that it is the business of the Post Office to subsidize out of its already insufficient revenues, half a dozen lines of ocean steam-ships, will be taken up, while his very modest estimate of the amount of money needed will be shown to be ridiculously inadequate for the purpose. He has furnished the Lobby with a new and promising field of operations, which could only be carried to a successful issue with great detriment to the finances of his department, and with infinite prejudice to political morality and national interests. We shall in good time have American steam-ships on every sea, but the accomplishment of that very desirable end will be hindered rather than hastened by the impoverishment of the national Treasury for the benefit of companies who would on a fair business footing be unable to compete with foreign rivals.

Another unguarded admission made by the Postmaster General is likely to be productive of mischief. He says that "our mail transportation system has now reached such proportions" that the free conveyance of some two hundred or three hundred tons of printed matter effected under the partial revival of the franking privilege sanctioned by the last Congress, has been done without any delay to the regular service or any appreciable addition to the cost and labor of his department. In other words, the Post Office does so much work for nothing already that it is not of any consequence how much more Congress may ask it to do. If a Democratic House of Representatives, eager to supply facilities for a successful party campaign next year, does not seize upon that admission with alacrity, it will be a good deal more scrupulous than most people expect. "Public documents" are likely to be abundant and voluminous during the coming session, and, since the Postmaster General is so accommodating he can doubtless be supplied with at least five hundred tons of Democratic campaign documents for gratuitous circulation.

HOPE FOR THE HOUSEHOLDER.

Now is the season of the year when the householder sadly remarks to himself that republican government is a failure and American freedom a hollow mockery. With the advent of cold weather, the householder passes under the grinding tyranny of the plumber. From force of habit he still calls himself a freeman, and his patriotic instincts lead him to adhere to the custom of mentioning to his children that they live in a land of liberty, where there are no despots, except a few trifling "bosses," and no bloated aristocrats, except an occasional ward politician. He shrinks from blighting the spirits of his innocent offspring by mentioning the existence of the plumber, but he well knows that the plumber is his irresponsible and pitiless master. His small boy may pass his years of indiscretion in the belief that when he becomes a man he will be a free and independent citizen, but

"In the shadow, year out, year in,
The silent plumber waits for ever."

Like a corporation, the plumber has perpetual succession. Sooner or later every human being who comes into the possession of a city house passes under his tyranny. It is a gloomy day when the young householder's pipes first begin to burst, and he is made to face the terrible fact that he is a slave to the merciless and procrastinating plumber.

But sad as is the condition of that man who, on finding his water-pipes frozen, is forced to put himself under the yoke of the plumber, it is not wholly without hope. A philanthropist of exceptional ingenuity has devised a plan by which the oppressed householder may gain his freedom, and the lordly plumber be humbled and overthrown. Science has shown that water-pipes, if lined with a perfectly smooth surface, to which ice-crystals cannot adhere, will never freeze nor burst. We have only to furnish our houses with iron pipes, lined with glass, to render them proof against those accidents which now give the plumber his opportunity to rivet his chains upon us. The man whose house is thus protected can laugh at the plumber and jeer at the plumber's assistant, if the latter is as feeble as he inevitably becomes after a few years passed in sitting on the edge of householders' bathtubs and chewing vast quantities of tobacco, while he considers what tools he had best forget to bring with him when he pays his next weekly visit "to see what wants to be done." It is evident that with the gradual introduction of these revolutionary pipes, the plumber's power will steadily wane until the happy time arrives when the deposed tyrant perishes miserably of starvation, and his public funeral is celebrated with popular rejoicings, while his portable furnace is hung up at Washington by the side of the Key of the Bastille, as a perpetual rebuke to those who prate of the good old times of darkness and despotism.

About the same time we shall rid ourselves of that domestic poisoner, the furnace. There can be but little doubt that the furnace was invented under the direct instigation of that personage darkly alluded to in serious New-England circles, as the Adversary. The furnace not only poisons us with the gases of combustion and scorches the air with its dry heat, but it has abolished that only effective means of household ventilation, the open fire-place. When the furnace has disappeared, diphtheria and consumption will have lost a firm ally and supporter, and we shall have pure and wholesome air in rooms where the furnace-flue now renders breathing merely a process of slow suicide.

Of course, the custom of conducting sewer-gas into houses cannot much longer survive. With proper traps and ventilating pipes, the sewer-gas which now slays its annual thousands can be cheaply and easily kept at bay. The day will come when the crime of laying pipes to conduct this deadly gas into bedrooms and kitchens will be classed with those for which BRINVILLIERS suffered. The crime has hitherto been mainly one of ignorance. The progress of sanitary science has now taken away the last excuse for vicious sewerage, and the day is near at hand when the waste-pipes of our houses will no longer be so constructed as to give a deadly foe easy and constant access to its helpless victims.

To men whose health has been undermined by the furnace and the sewer-gas, and whose spirits have been crushed by the long dominion of the plumber, it may seem the dream of a visionary optimist to look forward to emancipation from these domestic evils. But nothing is more certain than the brilliant future which awaits the householder. The furnace is doomed, the sewer-gas is day by day finding itself cut off from houses into which it has been accustomed to bring disease and death, and the conscience-stricken plumber has heard of glass-lined pipes, and knows that the knell of his cruel tyranny has struck. When we celebrate our next Centennial, men will look with wonder at the fossil furnace which will be exhibited in the collection of American antiquities, and will ask if the plumber, whose implements of crime are hung by the side of the furnace, was not an imaginary and malignant deity, who evoked the demon sewer-gas, and with the latter really constituted a form of the universal sun-myth.

"AN ALARMING SACRIFICE."

It is evident that the prevailing dull times have affected the market for foreign beasts and birds. Never, since the animals came out of the Ark, probably, has there been such an alarming sacrifice as that at Bridgeport the other day. Quotations of ruling rates in the wild beast market are not frequent, it is true, but this sale showed that the demand is light. In the language of those sprightly sheets, the Prices Current, monkeys are dull and heavy, elephants are flat, and rose cockatoos are quiet. To the general public, prices paid for menagerie animals appear fanciful. The uninformed spectator finds it quite as difficult to see why a gnu should fetch two hundred dollars more than a giraffe as some other equally uninformed person finds it difficult to account for the difference in prices paid for famous pictures. But this is not a good year for leopards, kangaroos, and llamas. Any family desiring to lay in a Winter's supply of elephants could have made great bargains at the Bridgeport sale. "All things come round to him who will but wait," says the proverb, and the people who have been longing for a pet rhinoceros or a gentle lioness had an opportunity to secure these foreign celebrities on very reasonable terms.

Dealers in wild beasts will not be willing that the prices which were obtained at the Bridgeport sale should be quoted as showing ruling rates. As we have already said, the market is depressed, and showmen who know the real market value of horned horses, tigers, and sea-lions, need not expect that they will long be able to replenish their cages so very cheaply as the Bridgeport prices would seem to indicate. For example, Betsey, one of the largest of a family of elephants, sold for the ridiculously low price of four thousand five hundred dollars. Now, everybody knows, or ought to know, that that is "dirt cheap" for a good lively elephant. We know people in this City who have elephants on their hands which cost them a great deal more money than poor Betsey was sacrificed for. Then a dromedary went off for two hundred and fifty dollars. Dromedaries are said to shed tears when their feelings are wounded, and if the Bridgeport dromedary did not weep bitterly over the insult, he must have been a mean-spirited beast. Ostriches, however, are "picking up," as the market reporters say. One of these dyspeptic birds brought three hundred dollars; but the ostrich is a creature which grows feathers for sale, and has, therefore, a positive source of revenue. Moreover, scientific explorers acquit him of the charge that he idiotically sticks his head in the sand when pursued, in hopes of thus hiding himself. Since it has been established that the ostrich is a bird of brains, his value should be enhanced. The gentle giraffe, whose semi-human and liquid eyes so many visitors to the menagerie cannot forget, sold for one thousand dollars. Those of our readers who have amused themselves with hunting the wild giraffe in his native plains will see that this was a low figure for so tall an animal. Giraffes are not looking up, whatever may be said of the ostriches.

Rarity, more than good looks and good behavior, seems to be the favorite quality in the wild beast market. The infant hippopotamus, for instance, fetched the neat price of twenty-five thousand dollars. Hippopotami are not lovely to look upon, but they are scarce in New-England, and infant specimens of that ungainly creature are particularly rare. But a learned goat, who is certainly a far handsomer, if not more fragrant quadruped than the hippopotamus, was sold for the pitiful sum of fifty dollars, and he was a performing goat, which had cost twenty-five hundred dollars in his day, at that. We are not sure that this was the goat who had a "star engagement" at the Academy of Music, in the opera of "Dinorah," some years ago. If he was, his fate is like that of many another operatic celebrity who has been forsaken in his old age. But the yak, which is certainly not a common beast in this country, brought only fifty-five dollars, while a "sacred bull" was sold for the unaccountably high figure of five hundred dollars. Lions, tigers, and leopards seem to have an average rate of about six hundred dollars each. Monkeys are slow of sale and bring about eight dollars apiece, by the dozen. For camels there was no demand, though these graceful beasts are used in Nevada as pack-animals. As for tapirs, kangaroos, guanacos, hyenas, and a mob of undistinguished beasts of the forest, they were withdrawn without an offer being made for them. Sea-lions range from four hundred to five hundred dollars each, and polar bears are quoted at six hundred and twenty-five dollars. This is a good season for polar bears. There was sold a large lot of imperial trumpery in Paris the other day—the "stage properties" of the drama of Napoleonism in France. The prices were tragically low. The pageantry of "The Congress of Nations," well-known to the frequenters of the Hippodrome, was similarly sacrificed at the Bridgeport sale. Gilded trappings are going out of fashion. Lions and tigers must still be regarded as articles of luxury, however, notwithstanding their low prices. Cockatoos are dearer than woodcock in season, and no frugal family can possibly keep more than one elephant.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN P. AVERY, MINISTER TO CHINA.

The State Department has received intelligence of the death, at Peking, Nov. 8, of Hon. Benjamin Parke Avery, United States Minister to China. No particulars of his last illness are made known, except that the complaint of which he died was a disease of the kidneys. Mr. Avery was born in New-York City, in 1829, and in his boyhood wrought at wood-engraving in the then famous house of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. When about nineteen years old he joined in the early rush of gold-seekers and went to California. Like the other Argonauts, he passed some time in the mines of the interior of the State, but the taste for literature which had characterized his youth kept him busy with his pen in every moment of leisure. His contributions to periodicals and newspapers were attractive, and were noticeable for their purity of style and fine finish. In 1856 he established a weekly newspaper at North San Juan, Nevada County, Cal., then the flourishing centre of the so-called "hydraulic mines." This journal, to which Mr. Avery gave the punning title of the *Hydraulic Press*, soon attracted attention by the ability with which it was conducted. It was Republican and anti-slavery in a time when it required physical as well as moral courage to advocate these principles in that region of the country. In 1860 he became editor and part proprietor of the Marysville *Appeal*, then the only Republican daily newspaper outside of San Francisco. In Mr. Avery's hands this paper became one of the most influential in the State, and in 1861, when Leland Stanford, the first Republican Governor of California, was elected, Mr. Avery was chosen State Printer on the same ticket. Though a vigorous political writer he had no taste for active politics, and, on the expiration of his term of office, he joined the editorial staff of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, after spending a few months in New-York and Washington. This position he filled with great acceptance until 1872, when he took editorial control of the *Overland Monthly*. This congenial work was laid aside early in 1874, when he accepted the post of United States Minister to China, then made vacant by the resignation of Hon. F. F. Low. He filled this place during a time when its duties were most arduous and delicate, with conscientious industry and with credit to his country and himself.

As a writer Mr. Avery was vigorous in style, manly, and eminently just. His services to his adopted State were great and valuable. He labored successfully to correct abuses, develop the best resources of the new El Dorado, encourage the culture of refining arts, and to lay the foundations of an orderly and law-abiding community. His literary work was distinguished by a chastened imagination, strong common sense, and a nimble wit. Personally, he was of a gentle and amiable disposition. His acquaintances were sure to be his friends, and his rare qualities of mind and temper endeared him to multitudes of men. As a citizen, his character was singularly pure, and he took active part in all the social and political reforms of his time with an enthusiasm and heartiness born of a profound hatred of every form of oppression, corruption, and wrong. Mr. Avery was married but had no children. His mother and surviving brother, Mr. Samuel P. Avery, (the well-known art connoisseur,) reside in this City. His wife accompanied him to China and was with him at the time of his death.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POLITICS IN ONTARIO COUNTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to a communication from your "special correspondent," dated Canandaigua, Nov. 20, 1875, which seems to require correction. It discusses the political situation in this county, undertakes to explain the causes of the decline of Republican strength here, and makes some very erroneous if not mischievous statements. Assuming that the design of the writer was simply to put the reading public in possession of valuable information without misrepresenting or doing injustice to those whose action he has made the subject of disparaging comment, I take the liberty of addressing you for the purpose of pointing out some of the more conspicuous of these alleged misstatements. It is but just to the working Republicans of Ontario, since the matter has been so elaborately, not to say poetically, discussed by your accomplished correspondent, that the facts should be set forth precisely as they exist. Referring to the communication in question, I find it is charged, first, that "the Republican nominees for both Senate and Assembly ran behind their ticket in their own towns." And this, it would appear, is expected to be taken as conclusive evidence of the unpopularity and unfitness of such nominees, and of the ill-judgment of their friends in presenting them as candidates. But it so happens that this allegation is not sustained by facts; for an examination of the official record shows that the town of Canandaigua, which is the home of Mr. Hicks, the Republican nominee for Senator, and likewise of Capt. Raines, the Republican nominee for Assembly in the western district, ran both of these gentlemen ahead of the Republican State ticket, and also gave each of them more votes than were cast for any of the other Republican candidates for county and Assembly district offices. Turn now to the eastern district, and it will be found that Mr. Edgerton, the Republican nominee for Assembly there, also ran ahead of the Republican State ticket in the town of Hopewell, where he resides, and where he also received more votes than were cast for any other of our local candidates. These facts effectually dispose of the statement that the nominees referred to ran behind in their own towns, and show that their defeat did not result from lack of home appreciation or home support.

Another point made by your correspondent is that "the Senator has been lost" through the mismanagement of those who controlled the nomination this Fall. That is not so. This Senate district has been represented by a Democrat through two successive terms. It was "lost" by the bolt against Cleveland in 1871, and the most that can be said now is that we have failed this year to recover it with Mr. Hicks as a candidate, as we did two years ago with Mr. Woodruff as a candidate. It is plain enough, therefore, that the loss of the district is chargeable not, as alleged, to a refusal on the part of the Republicans of Ontario "to go outside their own petty circle for a candidate against Hammond," but rather to the influence of those "factious mouthers of imagined wrongs" who inspired and engineered the bolt of 1871, who dictated the unfortunate nomination of 1873, and who, if they had displayed half as much zeal during the past twenty years in fighting the enemies of the Republican cause as they have in declaiming against Republican candidates and Republican working men, might easily have saved Ontario County and the Twenty-sixth Senate District from falling into the unclean embrace of the Bourbon Democracy.

A third averment of your correspondent is, that our "county officers have been Democratic for several years, and the management of local affairs almost exclusively in Democratic hands." It is sufficient to say in reply to this that the only Democratic county officer we now have, or have had since 1864, is the Sheriff, who was unfortunately elected over a most worthy Republican nominee two years ago.

It would seem, from this showing, that your correspondent, while viewing the situation here, must have become the victim of some strange optical illusion; or perhaps he was unduly biased by the silver-tongued plausibility of that "able and shrewd Democrat" Mr. Walter H. Hubbell, upon whom he seems to have called for information, and whose opinions, it appears, were "unanimous" with his own. However that may have been, it is clearly shown that he greatly erred in his statement of facts, and it follows, of course, that the conclusions based upon them are equally unsound.

Permit me to say further that Mr. Hicks, the defeated candidate for Senator, is a gentleman whose conceded ability and great personal worth have made him honorably conspicuous among the best and most widely respected of our citizens. He was the only one proposed or suggested in this county as a candidate for that position, and his nomination was favored and cordially approved by all except a very few individuals who are proverbially dissatisfied whenever not permitted to exercise exclusive control in the councils of the party. His defeat was worse than a mistake; it was a political crime, for it involves the elevation of a bold, bad man to a position of honor and responsibility, which could and should have been filled by one eminently trustworthy and reliable. I may be pardoned for adding that I am quite prepared to concur in the opinion so aptly expressed by your correspondent, that "the men who are responsible for it could do their party no better service than to get out of it." The only point of difference between us is in regard to the identity of the persons through whose instrumentality the deed was done. Yours, &c., M.

CANANDAIGUA, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1875.

"PIPE-LAYING."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If any further evidence were needed to prove the waste and imbecility of the present City Government, it is to be found in the pipe-laying now going on in the Fifth avenue. For several months, and during the entire warm weather, huge cast-iron Croton pipes have been incumbering the streets, without the least movement being made to put them in the ground until the November elections, when, for a short time, an army of lazy men were to be seen "standing around" a small breach in the earth. Their feeble movements came to an end, however, immediately after election day, and now, that the thermometer is near zero, "the work," as it is facetiously called, is recommenced. Fifth avenue at this moment resembles nothing so much as the boulevards of Paris during the Revolution of 1848. The frozen earth, which could have been removed last Summer when the inconvenience would have been small to the citizens of New-York, now has to be chipped off with iron wedges. Nor is this all, as the housekeepers along that excavation will soon learn, for the water in the pipes which connect with their dwellings is destined to freeze and their supply be cut off. Moreover, these pipes, which in so many cases were last Winter rendered secure from the frost at great cost, have had their protection removed, and the countless miniature volcanoes, then seen burning in the streets, will soon reappear. A SUFFERER.

WORTH ATTENTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Madison avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, there are two unfinished houses, upon which no work has been done for the last two years. During all this time a pile of sand has remained on the street which forces all vehicles on that side of the avenue to cross the railroad track in order to pass. Is there any other civilized country where such an outrage upon the rights of the public would have been so long tolerated, and is it not about time the nuisance was abated? PHYSICIAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1875.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct a mistake which has no doubt been unintentionally made in THE TIMES of this morning in that part of the report of the proceedings of the meeting of physicians last night in which I am said to have sympathized with criticisms made upon woman's work in hospitals. I made no allusions whatever, either directly or indirectly, to woman's work in hospitals, nor do I feel either responsibility or sympathy for remarks that are said to have been made. During the late war, as an executive officer of the United States Sanitary Commission, I seized every opportunity to aid, organize, and honor woman's work for the sick and wounded in hospitals and elsewhere. Since the war I have carried out the same general purpose. I shall not now change that record.
C. R. AGNEW

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Fechter acts in "L'Abime" at the Lyceum Theatre this evening.

Mr. George F. Sargent's concert at the Church of the Disciples occurs to-night.

The sale of seats for Mrs. Waller's performances as *Meg Merrilies*, at Booth's, commences this morning.

Herr Wachtel sings in "The Postilion of Lonjumeau" at the Academy of Music to-morrow, and the same opera is to be repeated at a special "Wachtel matinée" on Saturday.

Mrs. W. J. Florence will benefit by to-morrow evening's performance of "The Mighty Dollar" at the Park Theatre. The accomplishments and vivaciousness of this artist have contributed largely to the success of this play, and if one-tenth part of the persons who have enjoyed the eccentricities of *Mrs. Gilflory* remember that the lady is to profit by Friday's representation, the house is likely to be crowded.

Mr. Thomas' rehearsal previous to his second symphony concert on Saturday evening next is set down for this afternoon. The substitution of Mme. Madeline Schiller for Mr. S. B. Mills, who was to have played Schumann's "Concertstück," is the result of a sore finger from which Mr. Mills has been suffering for some days. The programme to be interpreted at Steinway Hall will include, besides this work, Reinecke's second symphony, (new,) the introduction and finale to "Tristan und Isolde," and Beethoven's seventh symphony.

Dr. Von Bülow last evening played Schumann's "Carnaval de Vienne" at Chickering Hall. The performance was exceedingly fine, the opening allegro, with its vigorous progressions and rich chords, being given with extraordinary force and clearness, and the scherzo being executed with a touch whereof the daintiness and crispness is scarcely likely to be ever excelled. In addition to interpreting "Le Carnaval," Dr. Von Bülow took part in a trio by Raff, (Opus 112,) of which the larghetto pleased us most, the general character of the work, however, revealing more cleverness in style than felicity in thought; he also executed the pianist's share of a quartet by Rheinberger, which was fluent but thin. The vocalist of the concert was Miss Cronyn, who sang Rossini's "La Separazione," "O Santissima Vergine" by Gordigiani, and Rubinstein's "Thou'rt like unto a flower," in which last effort she had the co-operation of Dr. Von Bülow at the piano. Although uncommonly nervous, Miss Cronyn's singing afforded much gratification. She has a good voice, not so even as could be wished, but of nice quality and volume, and her style exhibited evidences of taste and study. "Thou'rt like unto a flower" had to be repeated. Dr. Von Bülow's last evening concert may be attended to-morrow.

COLLEGE ROWING ASSOCIATION.

THE CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD UNABLE TO FIX THE PLACE OF THE NEXT REGATTA—A SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN NEW-YORK JAN. 4—A CHALLENGE TO BRITISH CREWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1.—The Rowing Association of American Colleges concluded its sixth annual convention at the Massasoit House, in this city, at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day, having failed to accomplish the most important object of the meeting, namely, the choice of a course for the next regatta. Fourteen colleges were represented by delegates, and the following business transacted: Trinity College was readmitted into the association, and because her failure to be represented in the last regatta was due to the death of a member of the crew while in training, the constitution was amended so as to give Trinity a vote in the convention. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Oliver Stevens, of Bowdoin; Vice President, B. E. Warner, of Trinity; Secretary, N. W. Cadwell, of Hamilton; Treasurer, J. H. Haynes, of Williams.

It was decided to row the next year's race in heats in case the course chosen for the regatta of 1876 shall prove too narrow for fourteen crews to row abreast, the crews to be divided by lot in two equal fleets, which are to row on the same day, the third Wednesday of July, both races to come off within the space of an hour, and the two winning crews to compete for the championship on the day following. It was also decided that in case any crew shall be impeded in the first race by an accident for which the crew is not responsible it shall be allowed to compete with the two winning crews on the following day. A motion to have coxswains in future regattas was lost by a strong vote. The deliberations in regard to the choice of a regatta ground for 1876 were prolonged and exciting, there being a great conflict of opinion and much confusion. Want of order and a disregard for parliamentary rules helped to prolong the debate and prevent a happy conclusion. It was finally agreed to leave the final choice of a course to be decided by a special convention which is to be held in New-York City, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 4th day of January next. The rowing associations of Saratoga, New-London, and Springfield are to present sealed proposals to the Regatta Committee, who are to fully investigate the several courses and report at the New-York convention. The Regatta Committee for 1876 consists of B. F. Rees, of Columbia; J. E. Eustis, of Wesleyan, and S. A. McCall, of Dartmouth.

The convention elected Thomas Hughes, M. P., of England, as umpire, and Mr. Chitty, of the London Rowing Club, to serve in case Mr. Hughes will not accept. If neither will serve, the umpire will be chosen by the Captains at their meeting next Summer.

The English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, and Trinity College, of Dublin, Ireland, are invited to row against the winning crew some time next Summer, soon after the university race, the race to be a six-oared race, without coxswains, and to be rowed on the course chosen for the next regatta.

It was decided to hold the next regatta on the 19th of July, 1876. The Regatta Committee were empowered to dictate the arrangement of the crews and order of races. A motion was passed making it necessary for each college to send but one delegate to the New-York convention. The convention then adjourned until the 4th of January.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S CONDITION STILL CRITICAL.

Mr. O'Conor is in a critical condition. He rested well during the night, and took some beef-tea early yesterday morning. This apparently refreshed him, and his relatives were inspired with fresh hope of his recovery. At 12 noon he took some light refreshment, and again at 4 P. M. But at 8 o'clock in endeavoring to receive more food he was seized with vomiting, and threw up all he had previously eaten. Dr. Keyes was present from 4 until 5 P. M., when he returned to the City. Mr. O'Conor is free from pain, and is sleeping quietly. Nearly all of his relatives are present.

THE VERMONT NATIONAL BANKS AND THE BURGLARS.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 1.—At a meeting of officers of the national banks in this State, held here to-day, an association was formed for better protection against burglars, and the adoption of such measures as will secure more summary notice of crimes against banks and speedier punishment of offenders. Officers were chosen for one year.

THE ICE IN THE HUDSON.

NEW-BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—The ice is nearly six inches thick. The Syracuse, with a tow, is fast near Coeyman's. The Weehawken worked out last night at 9 o'clock, and proceeded down the river. The rest have discontinued their efforts to get out

FACTS ABOUT THE ELECTION

WHY ONEIDA WAS DEMOCRATIC.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES BEATEN BY THE ACTION OF REPUBLICANS—MANY VOTERS STAID AT HOME—PROMINENT MEN WHO HAIL FROM ONEIDA—THE ANTI-TILDEN MOVEMENT IN UTICA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UTICA, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875.

Oneida County distinguished itself in the last election by giving a majority for the Democratic State ticket, electing three Democratic Assemblymen and one Republican, and a Republican State Senator. It has been many a long year since this county went Democratic, and one looks with special interest for the causes of its going Democratic now. No better one appears on the surface than that the Democrats got out the most votes; and I am not sure that any more satisfactory one can be found by looking beneath it. The election seems to have been very much of a free fight, with most of the fight on the side of the Democracy. The Assembly delegation is the same politically as it was last year, but the districts are changed. For personal reasons the Republicans of a strong Republican district slaughtered their nominee and elected a Democrat; for the same cause, the Democrats of a strong Democratic district "gave Ives all he wanted," as they expressed it, and elected his Republican opponent. The Republican State Senator was extremely popular in Utica, where he resides, and the vote of that town, which is largely Democratic, elected him. The country districts were depended on by the Republicans to do this, but here, as in other places, they did not come up to the mark. There was not much voting of the Democratic ticket by the Republicans in these districts; they simply stayed away from the polls. The total vote of the county was 21,298. With this number out there should have been over eleven and possibly twelve thousand Republican, taking the vote of former years as the standard. The vote really stood: Republican, 10,607; Democratic, 10,691—a majority of 85. The Democrats increased their vote nearly two thousand over its regular off-year average; the Republicans fell about one hundred short of theirs. But the Democratic increase was not so much as it might have been. Last year they rolled up a vote for Tilden of 11,137, and this is 600 short of their vote for Kernan in 1872. It is fair to assume that had their regular forces been increased by any large accessions from the Republican ranks the vote of this year would at the lowest have equaled the vote of last.

Ordinary elections, however, are generally decided by the degree of success which attends the efforts of each party to bring out its vote, and not by extensive conversions from one party to the other. This takes place only at rare intervals, when old parties are breaking up and new ones forming; therefore the first impression one has on hearing that a strongly Republican county has gone Democratic is of successful strategy and a liberal use of money by the successful party. Both have been very effectively used in some Republican districts this Fall, but not so much in Oneida County. Money was used, but not liberally, and, as to political strategy, it is entirely safe to say that in this county neither side could much outgeneral the other in an election fight. Oneida is not a large county, but it is, in some respects, a remarkable one. Note, for instance, the list of well-known names whose owners hail from it, and most of them from Utica: Judge Ward Hunt, United States Supreme Court; Judge Alexander H. Johnson, recently appointed to the Bench in place of the late Judge Woodruff; ex-Gov. Seymour, Senator Conkling, Senator Kernan, Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, ex-member of Congress; Judge Scott Lord, member of Congress; Postmaster James, of New-York; Recorder Hackett, of New-York; ex-District Attorney Garvin, of the same; Gen. McQuade, Commissioner of Quarantine; the Tracys, of New-York; United States Controller of the Currency John J. Knox; ex-State Senator Lowery, and Senator elect Sayre, who will make his mark in the next Legislature. Many others might be mentioned, but I will only add one, which is excellent for illustration in another way: Hon. A. D. Barber, king of the Albany lobby. I think this list, brief as it is, will suffice to show that Oneida County produces an exceptional class of men. They either have great talent or a special faculty for obtaining public recognition of such as they have. From personal intercourse with them, and especially those of Utica, I feel inclined to say that, as a class, a keener or more clear-headed set of men cannot be found in the State of New-York. For all that pertains to political matters or the running of party machinery they seem to have a natural aptitude, and for years past the elections in this county have been conducted on both sides with a rare skill and vigor. Time and time again the county has been strung clear up to concert pitch, and men have been seen to cry when the candidate for whom they fought so vehemently was declared to be defeated. There are few tricks in the game of politics which the men of both parties have not ready at their fingers' ends. In such a community as this it is natural to suppose that a plan of campaign as agreed upon by the party leaders would be most thoroughly carried out; at the same time it would be done with so much skill that detection would be difficult. Yet, as regards the recent election, it is hard to find any evidence of a general plan beyond the common desire of both parties for success. Local influences seem to have shaped the issue with respect to nearly all the candidates. There is a large canal business done in the county, but it does not appear that any faction distinctly identified with that interest operated one way or the other. I have referred to the reasons influencing the election of the Assemblymen. They were local and personal. The election of Mr. Sayre to the Senate by the vote of Democratic Utica looks like an anti-Tilden move; but Brown, his Democratic opponent, received nearly a full vote in the Democratic city of Rome and a majority in his own town, which is Republican. Mr. Brown's own idea about his defeat was that he owes it to his not being a resident of Utica; and being very wroth thereat, purposed to issue a circular to the Democratic voters outside of it and urge them to break up this local monopoly. The main efforts of the Utica Democrats were directed to the election of their candidate for Recorder—one Bolger. So anxious were they to secure this, and so indifferent to the Senator, that they offered to trade Brown for Bolger at the rate of three to one, and in some cases five to one. Bolger was elected, and great was the rejoicing of his party thereat. Now, Bolger is a young lawyer in ex-Gov. Seymour's office, and we know how intensely desirous Gov. Tilden was to secure a Democratic Legislature, especially the upper branch of it.

The falling off in the Republican vote is attributable to several causes. There was a terrible snow and rain storm the day before election, and the roads were in a frightful condition of mud. Such a circumstance always operates to reduce the Republican vote, while the Democratic, here as elsewhere concentrated in the towns and villages, is little if any affected by it. Then it is true beyond question that large numbers of the farmers are favorably inclined to Gov. Tilden on the strength of his "reform" policy, and though their inclinations were not strong enough to make them vote the Democratic ticket, they were willing to "split the difference" and not vote against it. Lastly, there were bad divisions in the Republican Party itself, growing out of the defeat of Mr. Roberts last Fall. The fate of a State ticket is a matter only of general interest to any locality; but the defeat or election of this or that local candidate is something immediate and personal to each voter. The greater the interest felt in his fortunes, the more permanent the effects of the contest, and the fight over Mr. Roberts was specially vehement and bitter. It has left some rankling wounds in the party, which do not augur well for its success next election. Much, however, may happen between this and then; but it is to be hoped that what does happen will make toward peace and good-will, for the party certainly appears in rather bad shape at present.

With regard to the degree in which money was used on the Democratic side there is conflicting evidence, but it is certain that no such amount of it as was poured out in some other counties found its way into Oneida. "We were the poorest lot of beggars you ever saw," said a gentleman—whose word I am not at all inclined to doubt—in some talk we had over the election. "There was scarcely enough to pay for the printing and rent—only $1,600 for the whole county, and that was raised by subscription in town here. Some towns got $10, and a few $15, and that was all we could give." I inquired if no money could be obtained from another quarter. "None at all," was the rather rueful reply; "and we didn't get a cent out of him last year." Beyond this testimony as to the state of the Democratic finances, there is other good evidence. The candidates were not heavily assessed, and they did not pay more than half the sums they were assessed in; some not so much as that. This is rather a different state of affairs from what was seen in Niagara County, where the canal men were so active for the Tilden State ticket. It certainly appears as if the Democratic Party of Oneida County were exceptionally afflicted with a pecuniary famine; but there is something to be said on the other side. At some polls it was noticed that there was a good deal of voting done on the Democratic side by that class which, when they vote, indicates money from the party they vote for; at others there was an unusually full force of "workers," who do not work without being paid for it; and Mr. A. D. Barber had his men all out and busy as bees. This disinterested patriot being asked some time before what he intended to do, said he did not know yet, but should go to New-York; and the visit was apparently satisfactory, for he set his men to work on his return. Referring to the Democratic Party generally, a leading Republican manager made the rather cynical remark: "They were very active. I know our people are not so active without money." From these facts it is possible to come to several conclusions: there may have been no more than the small sums subscribed and the smaller assessments; money might have been sent into the county through individuals and not by the usual channels; it might have been given by private individuals to help the election of particular men. Anyway, there evidently was not a great deal, and there wasn't much on the Republican side.

Gov. Seymour, speaking of the general result of the election, gave it as his opinion that the Democrats had done much better than they had a right to expect. It was not remarkable, he said, that with a Democratic majority for the State ticket, there was a Republican Legislature elected. With so low a majority as 15,000 the Republicans generally had that body. The Democratic strength was chiefly in the large towns of the State. A defection in any of these told directly on the Legislature, because each elected several members. Our large towns lie along the lines of commerce—the rivers and the canals. There were over one thousand miles of canals in the State, giving employment in various ways to several thousands of men. All work on these had been stopped, and the inevitable discontent which comes of loss of employment was directed against the Democratic Party, which was held responsible through Gov. Tilden. It was to be expected that there would be a loss from this source; but this discontent was temporary, and would soon pass away, while there had been substantial Democratic gains made in the rural districts—among the large farming class. I ventured to ask the Governor's opinion of the wisdom, in a political sense, of a policy which caused this damaging discontent. He replied that canal reform was inevitable unless the State was to go into a state of bankruptcy. It was only a question of when it should begin. To the inquiry whether it was not known that a strong feeling of discontent against Gov. Tilden's policy was felt by influential Democrats not in any way connected with the canal interest, Mr. Seymour smiled and replied in the negative, adding that there would probably always be discontents and possibly jealousies. I remarked that it was a Democratic Legislature which commenced the fight with Gov. Tilden in the matter of the "remedial" bills. No, he said, it was the Republicans in it. Their votes were first cast in opposition. I asked what could be the motive which induced Speaker McGuire, a man totally unconnected with canal interests, to take the stand he did in opposition to the Governor. Mr. Seymour leaned back and laughed heartily. "Well," said he, "no one has the instinct of his ancestry so strong in his blood as McGuire. He is always ready for a fight, and when the fight commenced he grasped his shillalah and, looking about for a head to hit, naturally hit at the head that was highest."

"COL. TOM" SCOTT'S "APARTMENTS."

From the Evening Post, Dec. 1.

Ordinarily the announcement that "Col. Tom" Scott had taken "handsome apartments" at a Washington hotel would attract but little attention and would not be a proper subject of public comment. Mr. Scott has a right to go where and when he pleases upon journeys of private business or personal pleasure, and as he goes he may stop at the most expensive houses, may engage the finest rooms or hire the whole establishment, and his proceedings will be of no concern to anybody but himself and the landlords whom he pays for his entertainment.

His present visit to the national capital, however, has a much wider significance, and his intended movements are a matter in which the people of the whole country have the liveliest interest. Mr. Scott will be in Washington about the time of the meeting of Congress, and there is no concealment whatever of the object of his visit. The "convention" which has been sitting in St. Louis makes known this purpose. Mr. Scott is the chief projector of the scheme for a Texas Pacific Railroad. The necessity for this work, and the magnificent results which are to flow from it, have been set forth glowingly by Mr. Scott's "delegates," but they have made no impression upon capitalists. It is evident that there is no more "demand," in any legitimate sense, for the Texas Pacific Railroad than there is for a line of balloons to the moon. So, with a frank simplicity which in other circumstances would be charming, the "convention" appeals to Congress for help. Of course it does not ask for money or lands; it would scorn to do that. It only asks for guaranty of interest on bonds.

We published the other day an estimate of what this guaranty would amount to. Here is the table:

Miles of road (main line, branches, and extensions)	2,934
Amount of bonds to be issued	$117,360,000
Yearly interest at five per cent	5,868,000
Whole interest for forty years (the term of the bonds)	234,720,000

No money or lands—only $234,720,000 of interest. That is what the Government is asked to give; and this is the meaning of the presence of "Col. Tom" Scott in Washington. He will bear watching in his "handsome apartments," and members of Congress who may be seen in the neighborhood will need to be looked after still more closely.

OTHER OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE LAND COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

A LARGE FALLING OFF IN THE ACREAGE DISPOSED OF—THIS DECREASE PROBABLY PERMANENT—A REFORM NEEDED IN METHODS OF SURVEYING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Commissioner Burdett, of the General Land Office, in his annual report, says: "The disposals of public lands, under various heads, for the last fiscal year, amount to 7,071,371.29 acres, showing a decrease, as compared with the area disposed of in 1874, of 2,460,601.64 acres. The falling off, as compared with the disposals of the year immediately preceding, in entries made for actual settlement, as compared with the appropriations made for actual settlement, as evidenced by the appropriations of the public lands under the Homestead and Timber-culture laws, is found to be 1,500,360.34 acres. This result may be attributed, in a large degree, to the devastation by grasshoppers, accompanied, in some places, by a season of unusual drought in the localities most inviting to homestead and timber culture settlement, to which is to be added the falling off of emigration and the general business depression, which has reached the agricultural as well as the other industrial classes of the country. In my judgment a steady diminution for the future in this class of entries may be looked for, from the fact that in the localities most desirable for homestead settlement, on account of the general fertility of the soil and the presence of conditions necessary to the honest observance of the requirements of the law, the lands, to a great extent, have passed into a private ownership. It is also to be borne in mind that the rapid extension of railroads toward and beyond the borders of the then existing settlements has, in previous years, tended to induce settlement to the full, and, perhaps, beyond the limit of the possible marketing with profit of agricultural products. The cessation of railroad construction during the past three years has tended to discourage this undue extension of settlement into the wilderness, and may probably have resulted in turning attention to the purchase and settlement of the large tracts of land still to be found in private ownership in the more settled portions of the West."

The Commissioner says: "I deem it proper to suggest that, in my judgment, reform is needed in the method of executing the public surveys. The existing system, in the matter of the details of its execution, seems to have been based at its inception upon the theory of present convenience. As a means of present identification, of easy and simple description, it was as admirable as it was admitted to be original. The element of accuracy is not, however, attainable under its method, and what is of equal or, perhaps, greater importance, the element of permanency cannot be claimed for it. These faults of the system readily suggest themselves. The chain and solar compass, which are the principal instruments of execution, are now regarded as among the ruder appliances of engineering science. They were and are, however, under all circumstances, the best adapted to the sole ends which have thus far been in contemplation in the execution of the surveys, and in the hands of competent and conscientious deputies are sufficiently accurate for the survey of regions moderately level. For the survey of mountain tracts they are unfit."

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER W. W. W. WOOD—THE WORK ON THE VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of W. W. W. Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, at the Navy Department, shows that during the past year the machinery of the following-named vessels has been repaired and refitted for active service: Franklin, Pensacola, Plymouth, Ticonderoga, Ossipee, Tuscarora, Canonicus, Saugus, Gettysburg, Tallapoosa, Jason, Montauk, Nantucket, and Palos—the four last named having received new boilers.

Repairs to the following vessels are now being executed: Monocacy, Comanche, Snowdrop, Benicia, Amphitrite, Monadnock, Terror, Ashuelot, Iroquois, Cohasset, Leyden, Mayflower, Phlox, and Rose. All but the three first named will receive new boilers. The machinery of the Colorado, Wabash, Brooklyn, Canandaigua, Congress, Dictator, Lancaster, Shenandoah, Worcester, Juniata, Narragansett, Saco, Wachusett, Wyoming, Pinta, and Standish needs repairs. He says: "Since my last report compound engines for the Alert, Alliance, Ranger, Adams, Essex, and Huron have been completed and successfully tried. Compound engines for the Trenton, Enterprise, and the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh are in process of construction and are being erected on board the two former vessels. Engines for the Marion, Quinnebaug, and Vandalia have been converted from simple to compound. The Swatara, the first of the compound engine ships, has made successfully a voyage around the world on service connected with the transit of Venus expedition. The vessel encountered tempestuous weather and a continuous succession of gales off Cape Horn and in the high southern latitudes visited. Before sailing she had not been subjected, for want of time, to the usual trial trips at sea; but notwithstanding this the fact was established on the voyage that no type of engine yet used in the Navy had produced such economical results as the compound engine, with which the Swatara was fitted.

The limited amount appropriated for the purposes of this bureau renders it necessary to economize and reduce its expenditures to the lowest possible limit. The hours of labor in the navy-yards have been reduced by act of Congress by two-tenths from those previously required as a day's work. This has had the effect of increasing the expenditures for labor practically one-fourth for the same amount of work, and hence it has become cheaper to procure much of the work formerly executed at the yards from private establishments. One-third of the whole amount appropriated by Congress for the purposes of this bureau is absorbed by labor done in navy-yards, and under the changed conditions above referred to the amount expended for labor will need to be increased one-fourth, in order to obtain the same result in work as formerly. The cost of conducting experiments and of obtaining therefrom reliable data, tending to secure increased efficiency and economy in all matters pertaining to the science of marine propulsion, precludes private individuals or corporate companies from attempting them, except upon a very limited scale. The engineering skill of this and other maritime nations look to their Governments to conduct these experiments, and to publish for the general good the data and deductions obtained from them. Since the close of the late rebellion Congress has ceased to grant appropriations for experimental purposes under cognizance of this bureau, and in order to obtain data for the deductions which lead to improved designs for machinery, the bureau has been compelled to seek such reliable information as could be procured from private sources." In conclusion, he recommends that a sum of money be appropriated yearly for the prosecution of such experiments as may be deemed proper by the Secretary of the Navy.

STEAM-BOAT PASSENGERS PUT ASHORE.

The Albany *Times* of Tuesday evening says: "The steamer Drew, of the People's Line, left New-York last night with nearly two hundred passengers on board. A strong wind was blowing, and the upper part of the river became filled with floating ice. This and the low water obliged the steamer to tie up at New-Baltimore, where she arrived about 5 o'clock this morning. There she lay, hoping that the steamer City of Hudson would come along and take off the passengers, but as it failed to come the Drew was turned around with great difficulty, and not being able to land at Hudson on account of the ice, proceeded southward to Catskill, where she unloaded her passengers and proceeded southward. There was much indignation felt by those on board on account of the summary manner in which they were treated, and the expense to which they were subjected. They were compelled to give up their tickets on going ashore at Catskill; then to pay twenty-five cents to cross the ferry, and seventy-six cents car fare to this city. The Troy boat came on, and it is quite possible that the Drew might have followed, but her managers did not wish to run the risk of being caught in the ice on the bar as they have been before. She is a valuable boat, and they were justified in using all necessary precaution, but justice to her passengers certainly demanded their being transported to Albany at the expense of the steamboat company which had contracted to deliver them here."

GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The receipts of grain at this port during November, have been nearly double those of a year ago, and heavier than those in the corresponding month for several years. The total arrivals of all kinds of grain this month, reached 8,359,500 bushels, against 4,826,416 bushels last year, and 7,259,999 bushels in 1873. The increase is most noticeable in wheat and oats. The first part of the season of 1875, was very very unsatisfactory; but the movement in the last few weeks was so unusually large, that the showing for the year is very fair. The total receipts at Buffalo from the opening of navigation up to and including Nov. 30, reach 52,239,357 bushels, against 54,962,637 bushels in 1874, a decrease of only 2,678,000 bushels. The shipments by canal also make a good showing, when all the disadvantages of this season are borne in mind. The opening was later, and the freeze-up was earlier than usual, while several serious interruptions to navigation have occurred. Notwithstanding this, the movement the past season has reached 35,977,595 bushels, against 40,944,497 bushels in the season of 1874. This decline is serious, of course, but the ratio of decline here is not as great as that at the principal lake ports, which are the natural and only feeders of the Erie Canal route."

DEA. WEST TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

HE CALLS FOR A COUNSEL TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BEECHER—MRS. MOULTON PREPARING ANOTHER LETTER.

Mr. William F. West appeared before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church yesterday morning to protest against the dropping of his name from the roll of membership. The exact nature of his protest was not made public, but it is known that the committee decided to reconsider their recent action in the matter. Yesterday evening Mr. West sent the following letter to the Clerk of Plymouth Church:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

To the Members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

DEAR BRETHREN: I thank you for your promptness and unanimity in reconsidering the vote by which my name was dropped from the roll of the church.

At the request of the Examining Committee I appeared before them this morning and stated the reasons for my absence from the church, while they gave me no advice in the technical sense of that word. I understood from them that they thought it to be my duty either to withdraw from the church, or, in the future, to attend its services. I do not see that I can honestly and conscientiously take either course, and as I said to the committee that I should make any further communication directly to the church, I will now state to you wherein I differ from the views expressed by the committee, and propose a plan by which, I think, all difficulties that exist between us may be settled.

In the first place, I believe that I am right in the request which I have made for a complete and regular investigation of the scandal which has so long troubled the peace of our church; and I believe, moreover, that it is still my duty as a member of the church to obtain such an investigation, if it be possible, by any fair and honorable means. Therefore I cannot consent to voluntarily sever my connection with the church while a way is still open for the performance of this duty. As regards my attendance at the services and sacraments of the church, I can only repeat what I stated in my former letter to you, that I cannot conscientiously attend them until a regular and impartial investigation of the charges against the character of the Pastor shall be made by a properly-constituted council. Such an investigation at the present time is especially imperative, because our church is not unanimous in its belief in the innocence of our Pastor, and this feeling of doubt and apprehension is shared by thousands of Christian men and women throughout the land. Therefore, inasmuch as charges of adultery and perjury have been made against our Pastor, and as, in my opinion, a regular investigation is necessary for the vindication of the innocent and for the preservation of the peace and purity of the church, I hereby request you to unite with me in calling a mutual council, to which shall be submitted the following questions:

First—Is Rev. Henry Ward Beecher guilty of adultery?

Second—Is Rev. Henry Ward Beecher guilty of perjury?

I make this proposition with the hope that it may be the means of vindicating the character of our Pastor, and should this be the result no one will rejoice thereat more heartily than I. I hope the church will meet me frankly and affectionately in the spirit in which I approach them, and will unite with me in a reference of this whole subject to a council which will be able to compose the differences that now unhappily exist among us. As this matter is of such great importance, I solicit immediate action on the part of the church, and that no time may be lost, besides sending this letter to the clerk I shall cause a copy of it to be published in the morning papers, in order that it may the sooner reach the members of the church. Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM F. WEST.

When at the last regular business meeting of Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher read a statement in reply to Mrs. Moulton's letters in relation to the dropping of her name from the roll of membership, it was generally expected from the aggressive tone of the Pastor's reply that it would call out a response from Mrs. Moulton. That lady said to a TIMES reporter last night that she would make such a reply. She is now engaged in preparing it for presentation to Plymouth Church, where it will be read in all probability on next Friday. The reply will, like Mr. Beecher's answer delivered on Friday last, review in detail Mrs. Moulton's relations with Plymouth Church since the outbreak of the scandal, and will assail many of the positions taken by Plymouth Church and Mr. Beecher in reference to those relations. It will be claimed, on the part of Mrs. Moulton, that in dealing with her case the laws which have always governed the relations between a church member and the church in Congregational churches have not been observed, but, on the contrary, glaringly and persistently disregarded.

Mrs. Moulton's reply will also deal with the question of the Congregational Council and the points which, in the judgment of herself and her advisers, are to be dealt with by that body. It has not yet been determined when Mrs. Moulton's reply will be sent to Plymouth Church, but, as stated above, it will probably be submitted at the regular Friday evening meeting.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in George Sherman's building, No. 192 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J. An alarm was promptly given and as promptly responded to, but before the arrival of the Fire Department the entire building was enveloped in flames. The first floor was occupied by Hugh Smiley as a shoe store, while above there was a photograph gallery owned by Mr. Nagel. The upper floor was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Nagel and his family, and the first intimation they had of a fire was the thick smoke which filled their apartments and almost suffocated them. They had barely time to escape in their night-clothing before the rooms were all in a blaze. The flames communicated with the adjoining building, No. 190, owned and occupied by Joseph Foster, a baker. This was completely destroyed, nothing but the front wall being left standing. The flames moved northward in the rear, and spread to No. 194 by means of a wooden extension. This building was completely gutted. Other buildings were more or less injured, the total loss amounting to about $40,000, which was partially insured.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the round-house of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, on the west side of the river at Indianapolis. There were eight engines in the house, and all were badly burned before the fire engines arrived. The loss on the engines is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000, and on the building from $15,000 to $20,000.

The Central Hotel, at Lake George, N. Y., with stock and furniture, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night; the guests barely escaped, saving very little clothing. A defective flue was the supposed cause of the fire. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

The loss by the burning of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad round-house at Indianapolis was not as great as at first reported. The damage to engines will not exceed $8,000, and to the building $4,000; total, $12,000. No insurance.

King & Brown's pump factory, and two dwelling houses belonging to Mrs. Coil, at Ottawa, Ill., were destroyed by fire Tuesday. The loss is estimated at $11,000; insurance very small.

The unoccupied four-story brown-stone house No. 493 Lexington avenue was damaged $200 by fire yesterday evening, caused by plumbers having left a lighted furnace on the floor.

The four-story brick tenement-house No. 232 William street was damaged $300 by fire yesterday evening. A number of tenants had clothing damaged to the amount of $250.

The new school-house at Salisbury, New-Brunswick, was accidentally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $15,000; insured for $2,000 with the Isolated Risk Company.

A barn, two houses, and a store, at Hyde Park, Mass., owned by Mr. McKenna were burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at about $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

The Sherman House, at Mason City, Ill., owned by J. C. Beel, was burned Tuesday night. Loss estimated at $12,000; insured for $6,000.

Bangs, Weston & Co.'s sash and blind factory, at Bath, Me., was burned yesterday. Loss, $3,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire broke out at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the five-story brick tenement-house No. 28 Thomas street, where a mass of rubbish was ignited by the careless use of a candle by one of the tenants. The flames spread with great rapidity, and emitted a dense volume of smoke which rushed up the staircase and filled the upper floors, much to the consternation of the inhabitants, a number of whom were compelled to make their escape by the roof. Fortunately no accident occurred. The building, which is owned by D. Briggs, was damaged to the extent of $4,000. The first floor is occupied by Herman Lunning as a grocery store. Loss, $500; insured for $2,000. The upper floors were occupied by a number of poor families, who sustained losses ranging from $100 to $250 each.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night in the carpet-lining factory of Harrington & Co., No. 57 Furman street, Brooklyn, which occasioned a loss of $3,000. The insurance could not be ascertained. While Engine No. 8, stationed on Front street, was on its way to the fire the wheel got into a rut on Fulton street. The engine received such a jolt that the driver, John Leary, was thrown from his seat. The horses, unguided, rushed to the end of the street, and over the dock, into the river, at the left of the ferry-house. Leary's injuries were slight. The horses were drowned, and the engine, which was dragged partially over, so badly broken as to be beyond repair.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of the premises No. 23 Jackson street, occupied by John Delahunt as a junk shop. Damage to stock, $100; no insurance. The building is owned by Benjamin Hutchinson, and is damaged to the extent of $800.

HENRY WILSON'S FUNERAL.

BURIAL AT DELL PARK CEMETERY.

LAST RITES OVER THE VICE PRESIDENT AT HIS HOUSE IN NATICK, MASS.—GREAT CONCOURSE OF HIS TOWNSPEOPLE AND FROM THE ADJACENT TOWNS.

NATICK, Mass., Dec. 1.—A bright, clear, cold morning ushered in the day which is to close the funeral rites of the late Vice President. The cold was severe, but did not deter the citizens from carrying out to the full all the preliminary arrangements, so that by the hour appointed for the first service of the day nothing was wanting to bring them to a successful conclusion. Twelve o'clock was the hour assigned for the funeral service at the house, and by that hour the home of the late Vice President was thronged with the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased, many of whom had arrived by the morning trains from distant localities. The residence of Mr. Wilson is situated on West Central street, but a few rods from Main street. It is a two-story and a half frame dwelling, and is painted a light yellow. A narrow lawn separates the house from the street, the latter being bordered with a row of shade-trees. The house faces to the east, and the narrow veranda is reached by a drive-way and walk from the street. The door-plate bears the simple inscription, "Henry Wilson." The interior of the house is in keeping with its simple external appearance, the furniture and all its appointments being in strict accordance with the simple and frugal modes of the owner's life. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the casket was closed, and the remains were then conveyed to the house where the mother of the late wife of the Vice President resides. The casket was borne to the house by comrades of Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., United States Marines holding their position as a guard of honor. The Selectmen of Natick, the Committee of Arrangements, and Capt. Brown and Lieut. Sirrott, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, accompanied the remains, which were placed in the parlor. A solitary marine kept guard over the remains last night, and was relieved every two hours. Promptly at the appointed hour the choir of Mr. Wilson's church sung an appropriate hymn, which was followed by the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Peloubet, of Natick, Mr. Wilson's Pastor; prayer by Rev. Mr. Dowser, of Sherburne, and remarks by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Natick, interspersed with singing by the quartet, which concluded the simple but impressive ceremonies. During the services a guard of honor selected from the marines and G. A. R. post were stationed at the head and foot of the casket. The elegant floral decorations, which filled the room with sweet odors, relieved the sombre black of the draperies. Among the relatives and friends present were Charles, S. H., and George A. Colbath, brothers of Mr. Wilson; a large number of cousins and other relations; George W. Colbath, Postmaster of the City of Dover, N. H.; Dr. Phelps, of Boston; ex-Gov. Claflin, H. F. Durant, of Wellesley, and F. M. Crossman, of New-York, besides a large number of neighbors and townspeople. The lot where the remains were finally laid is situated on a charming little eminence in the extreme north-easterly corner of Dell Park Cemetery, about three-fourths of a mile from the village, in a westerly direction, overlooking the town and Lake Cochituate, the views from the spot being extensive and very attractive. The lot is inclosed by a granite curb, which is surrounded by a neatly-graveled drive. On either side of the front entrance is tasteful shrubbery, and a little in front of the centre stands a graceful monument, inscribed as follows: "Lieut. Col. Henry Hamilton Wilson, born in Natick Nov. 11, 1846. Died in Austin, Texas, Dec. 24, 1866." A short distance behind and north of this is a small monument, at the head of the Colonel's grave, which is simply inscribed "Hamilton." At the right, and just east of the Colonel's grave, is that of his mother, which is marked by an Italian marble headstone, inscribed "Harriet M. Howe, born in Natick, Nov. 21, 1824; married to Henry Wilson Nov. 28, 1840; died May 28, 1870." Below this inscription is "She made home happy," which is followed by "But O! for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still." At the extreme south-western corner of the lot is a double grave, marked by a twin or double headstone of a handsome design, of the same material as those mentioned. This marks the last resting place of Mr. Wilson's father and mother, the one on the right being inscribed "Winthrop Colbath, born April 7, 1787; died Feb. 10, 1860," while the one on the left bears the following: "Abigail Colbath, born March 21, 1785; died Aug. 8, 1866." Between the grave of his parents and that of his wife is a vacant space, in which the remains of the late Vice President were deposited.

At the conclusion of the private services at the house preparations were at once made for removing the remains to the Town Hall, where the public and final ceremonies were to take place. These were soon accomplished, and by the appointed hour the casket had been placed upon the catafalque and the mourners assigned to seats reserved specially for them. A special train had in the interim arrived from Boston, bearing the Governor, a portion of his staff, several members of the Executive Council, a committee of the Boston City Government, Hon. Marshall Wilder, Congressman Henry Pierce, and the officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment and of the Independent Corps of Cadets; also the Boston Fusileers, who volunteered as the escort for the day. A procession was formed and the distinguished guests were escorted to the hall, great crowds filling every available position from which to view its progress through the streets. The mourners having been assigned seats at the right of the platform, the invited guests were seated in the front rows in the body of the hall; the pall-bearers, who were townspeople, to the left, the Grand Army Post standing at the extreme left, and the citizens thronging into the remaining area and packing the galleries. About two thousand persons found admittance to the edifice, while the seating capacity was limited to 1,200. Since the preceding day the Town Hall had received additional embellishments, among them a dove, contributed by ladies of the village. This hung beneath a wreath of flowers suspended from the canopy over the casket. Shortly before 2 o'clock Rev. Francis N. Peloubet opened the services by reading the hymn, "God is our strength," beginning with the words:

"Man, in his weakness, needs a stronger stay
Than fellow-men, the holiest and the best,"

which was sung by the Alpine Quartet, of Boston. Following this, the invocation was made by Rev. A. E. Reynolds, and Scripture reading by Rev. J. S. Wheedon, to which the response, "Abide with me," was sung by the Quartet.

An address was made by Rev. Edward Dowser, of Sherburne, who mainly touched upon his intimate personal friendship with deceased and the great qualities of the latter as displayed in the midst of the people who had known and were intimate with him from youth. The Quartet then chanted a poem written for the occasion.

An address by Rev. M. Peloubet followed, consisting of personal reminiscences of Mr. Wilson in his labors, both in and out of church, and in various reforms for the moral elevation of his friends and townspeople. Mr. Peloubet, as Mr. Wilson's Pastor, had unusual opportunities of acquiring a complete knowledge of the Vice President's inner life, and from its simplicity and earnestness in spiritual concerns the speaker drew a lesson, which he endeavored to impress upon the younger portion of the audience. The address was exceedingly interesting. The hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was an especial favorite with Mr. Wilson, was sung, the entire audience joining.

The benediction by Rev. Mr. Peloubet closed the last rites over the remains of the late Vice President.

The exercises occupied one hour. Considerable delay ensued before the procession was formed and the mourners and guests could be assigned seats in their carriages. The procession, as it was finally formed, was as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.
Detachment of Police.
Chief Marshal, A. J. Nichols,
Aids.
I. K. Felch, James B. Parker.
E. H. Hayes, D. H. L. Gleason.
Natick Cornet Band.
Independent Fusileers of Boston, Capt. Snow.
Grand Army Post No. 63, of Natick,
Grand Army Post No. 142, of Farmingham.
Pall-bearers:
Edward Walcott, John O. Wilson,
J. B. Mann, Edwin C. Morse,
Willard A. Wright, Richard Hayes,
Hon. John W. Bacon, Elijah Perry.
Marine Body Guard. Hearse. Marine Body Guard.
Detachment of Police.
Officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment.
Carriages containing Mourners.
Officiating Clergymen.
His Excellency Gov. Gaston and Staff.
Boston City Government.
Invited Guests.
Natick Town Government.
Committee of Arrangements.
SECOND DIVISION.
Marshal, Dr. George Beard.
Aids:
R. T. Nash, A. H. Bryant,
J. M. Fellows, W. F. Shattuck.
Cochituate Brass Band.
Odd-fellows' Association of Farmingham and Ashlands.
Chief Engineer Natick Fire Department, J. W. Morse, and Assistants.
Natick Fire Department.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.
Father Matthew Temperance Aid Society.
Natick High School.
Natick Grammar Schools.
Natick Sunday-schools.
Delegation of Citizens from Natick and vicinity.

The line of march embraced nearly every street in the town, and it was not until 4 o'clock that the hearse bearing the remains reached the grave in Dell Park Cemetery. Without any unnecessary delay, owing to the extremely cold wind that swept over the hill upon which the cemetery is situated, the casket was transferred from the hearse and conveyed to the side of the open grave ready to receive it. The Grand Army Post formed a square about the lot, while the military escort were drawn up in line in the driveway. The mourners and invited guests having assembled in a body, the band meanwhile playing a solemn dirge, the casket was lowered into the grave. Mr. Peloubet spoke a benediction, the relations and friends took a last look, dropped a few flowers upon the casket-lid, and the last rites attending the demise of Henry Wilson, the Natick cobbler and illustrious Vice President of the United States, was at an end. The mourners re-entered their carriages and were quickly transported to the village, the military escort departed for Boston by a special train, and the town by sunset had assumed its wonted quiet and tranquility.

MR. WILSON'S WILL—THE HISTORY OF THE SLAVE POWER.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—Mr. Wilson has left a will which is in his own handwriting, and is dated April 21, 1874. By it he bequeathed his entire estate, real and personal, to his nephew, Dr. William L. Coolidge, in trust for the support of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Howe, now in her ninetieth year, and for the education and support of his adopted daughter Eva, a little girl of some ten summers, and for other minor and designated purposes, trusting it all, as he expresses it, to the "friendship, discretion, and sense of right" of Mr. Coolidge. He also constitutes Mr. Coolidge his Executor, directing that no bonds be required of him either as Executor or Trustee. Col. William Nutt, Ira B. Forbest, Esq., and Capt. E. H. Brigham were the attesting witnesses.

The selection of Mr. Wilson's biographer is yet to be considered, but in regard to the completion and carrying through the press of the third and last volume of his *History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America*, left nearly completed, it is expected that it will be attended to by Rev. Samuel Hunt, a life-long friend and associate, his former Pastor, for seven years his private Secretary, and who more than all others has assisted him in the preparation of the work.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Senator Logan, of Illinois, was a little better yesterday, but is still in a critical condition.

William Caleb Loring has been appointed Assistant Attorney General for the Boston district.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Keene, N. H., yesterday morning. No damage was done.

Hon. Charles Estes was yesterday re-elected Mayor of Augusta, Ga., by 688 majority over Dr. L. D. Ford, who was nominated on Tuesday.

John Mack, an engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, was run over and instantly killed while at work under his engine Tuesday, at Moore's Hill Station.

A Hindoo employed on Constant Spring Estate, at Kingston, Jamaica, beheaded five children from religious frenzy recently. The heads were severed at a single blow with a machete.

D. H. Munn, formerly an Internal Revenue Supervisor for the Southern District of Illinois, was arrested yesterday, and his trial on a charge of committing frauds on the revenue was begun.

Christopher Handel, thirty years of age, and a resident of Meriden, Conn., was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed in East Hartford yesterday. He leaves a wife and five children in Meriden.

A convention of breeders of short-horn cattle opened at Toronto, Ontario, yesterday. This is the fourth annual meeting. Representatives were present from all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

Paul Michaeloff, the engineer commissioned by the Russian Government to examine and report on the ports and water communications of North America, is in Cincinnati examining the canal system of Ohio.

The little girl in Salem, Mass., whose funeral was postponed on Monday under the impression that she was in a trance, was buried on Tuesday. A sudden change in the body of the child dispelled all doubts as to death.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire at Concord, Tuesday night, it was decided to hold a State Convention Jan. 5. Resolutions of respect to the late Vice President were adopted.

The Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada organized at Montreal Tuesday. There was a small attendance of ministers and elders. Resolutions were passed favorable to making a struggle for a separate existence from the United Presbyterians, body and Synod.

The National Committee of Independence, including delegates from many of the granges of the North-western States, met at Chicago yesterday, and effected a temporary organization. The committee propose to take steps toward nominating an independent candidate whom the Grangers will support for President of the United States.

The steamer Henry Chauncey carried down on her last trip from New-York to Jamaica the largest cargo ever carried in a steamer to the island, besides some thirty passengers. She sailed from Kingston on Nov. 23 for New-York with the largest shipment of oranges and other Jamaica fruits, including coffee and pimento, which has ever left that port for the United States, besides some seventy passengers.

Some days ago, while George Bosler was driving a herd of cattle into the Red Cloud Agency for issue to the Indians, he was shot at by an Indian and narrowly escaped death. The Interior Department has issued instructions to the agent of the tribe to demand the surrender of the would-be assassin, and if the demand is not complied with to stop the issue of rations until it is. Gen. George Crook yesterday telegraphed to the commanding officer of that district to give the necessary protection to the agent in carrying out his instructions.

ANY ONE can see at a glance that POMEROY'S "ELASTIC TRUSS" is the best. Price, $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Plain Talk.
There is a preservative principle in SOZODONT that effectually preserves the teeth from decay. Chemists pronounce it wholesome. Rich and poor indorse it. No lady ever tried it without approving its cleansing and purifying properties. It outsells all other dentifrices. Ask for it, and take no substitute.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Phrenological Journal for December.—Sketches and Portraits of Samuel Sloan, Ed. Eggleston, and others; "Secret of Happiness;" "Mission and Destiny of Hebrew Race;" "The Modern Man." S. R. WELLS & CO., No. 737 Broadway.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, &c.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

For a stylish and elegant hat of extra quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Cures coughs, croup, and sore throat. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BATES—McCORKLE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Major ALFRED E. BATES, United States Army, to CAROLINE E., daughter of the late Henry M. McCorkle, of this City.

PACKARD—HAMILTON.—Nov. 30, at the residence of C. W. Opdyke, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. E. M. Rodman, ALLEN EDWARD PACKARD and HATTIE WHEELER HAMILTON, of Chicago.

PLUMMER—SENEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. W. Beach, ALBERT T. PLUMMER to JENNIE A., daughter of George I. Seney.

SAUNDERS—ARCHER.—At Houston, Texas, on Thursday, Nov. 25, by Rev. J. J. Read, FREDERICK WILLIAM SAUNDERS, of New-York City, to Miss CLARA J. ARCHER, of Houston.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 1st inst., WILLIAM ANDERSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 548 State st., Brooklyn, Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAMPLAIN.—At East Long Meadow, Mass., Dec. 1, Dr. GEORGE B. CHAMPLAIN, of Red Bank, N. J., in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Niantic, Conn., Sunday, Dec. 5, without further notice.

CUTHBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, WILLIAM CUTHBERT.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 374 Clermont av., on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

DOWS.—At Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 29, RUTH, infant daughter of Rev. Henry A. and Annie Ostrom Dows.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, JEAN S. FREEMAN, wife of Samuel E. Freeman, and daughter of Robert Herring, in her 21st year.

Relatives and friends, also members of Berean Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 1,153 Fulton av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GATES.—At Yonkers, on Sunday evening, 28th inst., after a brief illness, MARTHA, wife of Dr. A. W. Gates, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Yonkers. Train at 2 o'clock from Grand Central Depot.

GILLIMAN.—At Cohoes, Nov. 29, LAURA M., only daughter of H. B. and Mary Gilliman, aged 15 years, 3 months, and 26 days.

ROSEVEAR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, MARY VAN DINE, second daughter of Thomas and Lavina Rosevear, aged 7 years, 4 months, and 22 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 183 4th st., Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment at Keyport. Take 12 o'clock train from foot of Liberty st. for Holmdel, where carriages will be in waiting.

RUTTER.—On Tuesday morning, 30th inst., of pneumonia, MISHA R. RUTTER, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, William Rutter, Avenue A and 84th st.

UTLEY.—At Rome, N. Y., on Monday, 29th of November, CATHERINE MARSH, wife of David Utley, formerly of this City.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Field, No. 213 East 10th st., on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN WYCK.—At Brooklyn, Dec. 1, CORNELIA POLHEMUS, widow of the late Jacob G. Van Wyck, of Fishkill, N. Y., in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Polhemus, Jr., No. 60 Remsen st., Brooklyn, Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 25, 1875, OLIVER STUART WILLIAMS, aged 19 years and 6 months, son of Catharine L. and the late Charles F. Williams, of Brooklyn.

Funeral Friday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 413 Clermont av., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
NEW STYLES SOCKS.
WARD'S SHIRT STORES,
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

NO ONE SHOULD BUY DIAMONDS UNTIL THEY HAVE EXAMINED OUR LARGE COLLECTION.
HOWARD & CO.,
NO. 222 5TH AV.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

EXTRA SAMPLE TEAS, 38c. PER POUND!
36c. per pound of five-pound package.
PURE, CHEAPEST, AND RELIABLE.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE VASES, &c., FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, CHEAP.
PARKE'S, No. 183 Front st., near Fulton.

HEAD-QUARTERS "VETERAN CORPS,"
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF this corps will be held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. CONGDON, Colonel.
C. J. McCOMBIE, Adjutant.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 4 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUfacturers of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y., 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
I. THE VEST POCKET SERIES.
1. SNOW-BOUND. By JOHN G. WHITTIER. Illustrated.
2. EVANGELINE. By H. W. LONGFELLOW. Illustrated.
3. POWER, WEALTH, ILLUSIONS. By R. W. EMERSON.
4. CULTURE, BEHAVIOR, BEAUTY. By R. W. EMERSON.

Neatly bound in cloth. 50 cents each.

These miniature volumes are of the same general class with the "Little Classics," which have proved so universally popular, but smaller every way, except in type. Their typographical beauty, fine paper, tasteful binding, dainty size, and, yet more, the sterling and popular character of their contents, cannot fail to gain for them a general welcome.

II. HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD TASTE.
By C. L. EASTLAKE. Edited by C. C. PERKINS. New and cheaper edition. Fully illustrated. $3 50.
Eastlake's "Household Taste" has already had so wide a circulation as to prove the eagerness of Americans for the valuable hints it offers. To make it more generally useful, it is now reissued at $3 50 instead of $5, yet with all the original illustrations.

III. THE BLITHEDALE ROMANCE.
Vol. V. of the "Little Classic" Edition of Hawthorne's Works. Already issued: I. THE SCARLET LETTER. II. THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES. III.-V. THE MARBLE FAUN. Each volume has a fine new Vignette Illustration. $1 25 a volume.

By the new generation of readers, to many of whom Hawthorne is only a name, or to whom he is known only by his shorter sketches for juveniles, it will be appreciated as a special privilege that they are enabled to make the acquaintance of his marvelous romances through the medium of these fascinating little volumes.—*Boston Journal.*

. For sale by book sellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for J. R. O. & CO.'s publications.

CHEVALIER CASSE-COU.
THE RED CAMELIA.
By FORTUNE DU BOISGOBEY.
Translated from the French original by THOMAS PICTON.
The author of this book is unquestionably the best romance writer in France to-day, and this book is his masterpiece. The Chevalier de Casse-Cou is a brave, heroic gentleman, who consecrates his time, abilities, and bravery to the task of rescuing a fair young girl from the devilish arts of one Boussena—banker, smuggler, assassin. The action of the story takes the various interesting characters into every kind and degree of Parisian life. All these scenes and characters are depicted with astonishing force and accuracy, the reader following the hero with feverish eagerness as he stakes his golden louis d'ors on the green cloth of Frascati's, plunges into the subterraneous passages which honeycomb the foundation of ancient Paris, or mingles with the half-frantic dancers who re-enact Bacchanalian orgies in the saturnalia of Mardi Gras. The story is abundantly fruitful of startling and effective passages, that compare in strength and brilliancy with the finest productions of the great French romancists.
One elegant volume, nearly 400 pages; new, elegant, plain type; paper. Price $1.
ROBERT M. DE WITT, Publisher,
No. 33 Rose st., New-York.

MONEY, CURRENCIES, AND BANKING,
By CHARLES MORAN.
Price, 40 cents.
For sale at
39 BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM, 39
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be held at Dorscheli's Hall, 65th st. and 10th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1875.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, President.
WILLIAM H. WARRING, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	28	Spirits Turp., bbls	811
B. E. Peas, bags	91	Tar, bbls	58
Bees-wax, pk	1	Resin, bbls	5,280
Cotton, bales	4,524	Oil-cake, pks	2,778
Cot'n-seed Oil, bbls	50	Pork, pks	234
Copper, bbls	52	Beef, pks	409
Broom-corn, bales	45	Cut-meats, pks	2,085
Dried Fruit, pks	105	Grease, pks	66
Eggs, bbls	668	Lard, pks	1,346
Flour, bbls	18,569	Butter, pks	2,033
Wheat, bushels	178,271	Cheese, pks	5,063
Corn, bushels	67,514	Tallow, pks	407
Oats, bushels	50,556	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Malt, bushels	14,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	24
Barley, bushels	12,000	Pea-nuts, bags	569
Beans, bbls	593	Rice, pks	44
Corn-meal, bbls	1,000	Rice Chaff, bags	100
B. W. Flour, pks	317	Sugar, bbls	227
Horns, No	22,865	Starch, bxs	4,405
Hops, bales	252	Tow, bales	50
Hides, No	8,269	Tobacco, hhds	41
Hides, bales	130	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	453
Leather, sides	19,599	Whisky, bbls	759
Lead, pigs	6,529	Wool, bales	1,014

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in request at 31c.@33c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted strong but less active; sales, 1,000 bags, by the Ontario, at 19⅛c.; 350 bags, by the Contest, at 19c., and 545 bags, by the E. H. Downing, at Baltimore, at 19c., gold. Other kinds quiet but firm; quotations as in our last.

Stocks of Coffee in New-York Dec. 1.

	1874.	1875.
Rio and Santos, bags	22,598	98,849
Java, mats	13,409	46,111
Singapore, mats	....	9,454
Ceylon, bags	949	383
Maracaibo, bags	14,510	16,449
Laguayra, bags	1,109	449
Costa Rica, bags	5,822	....
Manila, bags	1,334	1,300
Mexican, bags	1,008	79
Savanilla, bags	903	2,597

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery at irregular prices. Middling, Fair, Strict Good Middling, and Good Middling advanced 1-16c. Strict Low Middling reduced 1-16c. Low Middling reduced ⅛c. Strict Good Ordinary and grades below, 1-16c. lower. Stained unchanged. New-Orleans and Texas reduced 1 16c....Ordinary quoted at 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.@12⅞c.; Middling, 13 1-16c.@13¼c. ₩ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,823 bales, (of which 463 bales were on last evening,) of which 1,069 bales were to spinners, 600 bales for export, and 154 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been more extensive but at variable prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,400 bales, (of which 7,100 bales were on last evening, and 16,300 bales to-day,) with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 1-16c.; January, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; February, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; March, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; April, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; May, 13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; July, 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; August, 14 9-32c.@14 11-32c....The receipts at this port since our last have been 4,524 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,788 bales, against 27,230 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 109,242 bales, against 125,190 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,540,520 bales, against 1,390,536 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 52,566 bales; to the Continent, 22,973 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 91,012 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 591,133 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Strict Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Low Middling	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Strict Low Middling	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅛
Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13¼	13¼
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11¼	Low Middling	12 5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅛	Middling	12½

DYEWOODS—Generally quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence. Stock in first hands included 2,380 tons Lima Wood, 1,518 tons Logwood, 200 tons Fustic, 167 tons Barwood, 108 tons Camwood, and 80 tons Sapan Wood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very moderately inquired for since our last, and the dealings, as reported, have been almost wholly in a jobbing way, at about previous quotations, the market, however, ruling heavy in nearly all instances under accumulating supplies and the buyancy in ocean freights, the latter circumstance operating decidedly against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,350 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 50@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 50; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; inferior to choice Extra State, $5@$5 50; choice to fancy do., $5 50@$6; City Mills Extra, $5 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 25@$7, and patent at $6 85@$9 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 65; and Trade and Family Extras within yesterday's range. Included in the sales have been 4,200 bbls. shipping stock, mostly in lots, in good part low grade Winter Wheat Extras, at irregular figures....Southern Flour as last quoted on sales of 950 bbls....Rye Flour quiet at former prices; sales 300 bbls., in lots, mainly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine, with Fancy at $5 30@$5 35....Corn-meal unchanged; sales equal to 650 bbls., including 100 bbls. Prize Meal at $3 60 ₩ bbl....Buckwheat Flour dull, lower, and irregular, within the range of $2@$2 60 for poor State to best Pennsylvania, ₩ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been held rather more confidently, especially strictly prime to choice, but has been quite moderately dealt in, mostly for shipment. Winter Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly for export, with the main business reported in White and Red Canada, in bond, principally the former. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 113,000 bushels, at $1 40 for choice hard No. 1 Minnesota Spring, (one boat-load for export, and another for milling), afloat; $1 28 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive, (two boat-loads, reported,) with $1 28 bid and $1 30 asked, for prompt delivery; $1 24@$1 25, chiefly at $1 25, for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, (with some speculative bidding noted on the basis of $1 24;) $1 17@$1 19 for Mixed Spring; $1 05@$1 07 for inferior Spring, chiefly at $1 07 for ungraded, (two boatloads;) $1 13@$1 20 for poor Red Western, car lots; $1 38 for White Canada, in bond, (24,000 bushels;) $1 38 for very choice Canada Spring, (3,000 bushels,) in bond, and $1 35 for Red Canada, in bond, (4,500 bushels,) and $1 50 for choice white Michigan, (2,000 bushels,) for milling....Corn declined about 2c. a bushel, under more urgent offerings, leading to a rather livelier business, partly for export, the market closing somewhat steadier for prime old Mixed Western. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels, at 73c.@74c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 73½c. for prime; 72½c. for steamer do., afloat; 74c.@74½c. for High Mixed Western; 73½c.@74½c. for Yellow Western; 60c.@70c. for very damp to choice dry new Mixed Western; 68c.@70½c. for new Yellow Western; 70c., in part, for new and old Mixed Western, (car lots;) 68c. for new white Southern, and 70c. for new Yellow do., (a boat-load,) to arrive....Rye, Peas, and Buckwheat without further movement of importance since the dealings mentioned in our last; quotations as before....Barley held above the views of buyers, checking business, though a good demand has been noted. Sales reported to-day of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 15, afloat; and 5,000 bushels two-rowed State, stained, at 85c. ₩ bushel....Oats have been in good demand at rather firmer prices; best Mixed Western especially wanted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 64,000 bushels, at 48c. for strictly prime Mixed Chicago, (6,000 bushels,) in store; 46c. for fair do. do., (13,000 bushels,) afloat; 41c.@46c. for poor to about good Mixed Western, car lots; 50c. for good White Western; 46c.@50c. for ordinary to good White State, chiefly at 50c. for good, with 51c. bid and 52c. asked for prime do....Feed in moderate demand, at former figures. Sales include 50 tons 60-lb. stock at $20 ₩ ton....Hay and Straw as last quoted.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, new crop, has been quoted steady, within the range of 55c.@61c. for good to choice, with sales reported since our last of 180 bbls., in lots. Other kinds quiet and quoted as before....Stock in first hands here this morning, 3,140 hhds. foreign, (including 701 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,660 hhds. English Island, 769 bbls. Cuba Muscovado,) against 2,675 hhds. foreign Dec. 1, 1874. Stock of New-Orleans, 700 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet in the local market on the basis of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to Good Strained ₩ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch dull at old quotations....Spirits Turpentine inactive here at 36½c.@37c. for merchantable ₩ gallon....At Wilmington, sales were made of 9,500 bbls. Resin on private terms, (freight to the United Kingdom at 4s. 3d.,) with Strained quoted there at $1 50@$1 55 ₩ 280 lb.; and 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on private terms, quoted at 35c. ₩ gallon....And at Charleston, 3,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on private terms, with freight to United Kingdom at 6s. 3d....Stock in yard here this morning, 71,779 bbls. Resin, 3,967 bbls. Tar, and 5,280 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand, and quoted at 6⅞c.@7c., in bulk, and at 10⅛c., in shipping order, for early delivery; sales 1,000 bbls., in bulk, at 6⅞c....Refined has been inactive; quoted for early delivery at 12½c....Refined, in cases, 17c.@19c....Naphtha at 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 11¾c.@11⅞c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—More demand has been noted for Mess Pork, chiefly for export, at steady rates. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess at $22 50, reported as taken for Port-au-Prince....Prime Mess dull; quoted at $21@$21 50 for new and $20 for old; Extra Prime, $16@$16 50....And, for forward delivery, Western Mess lower; quoted, seller the remainder of the year, at $21 40, and seller January at $20 80@$20 90. Sales included 1,000 bbls. new, seller the remainder of the year, at $21 40@$21 50, and 250 bbls., February, at $20 80....The stock of Pork in the packing yards to-day was 5,175 bbls., (of which were 3,560 bbls. old and 1,615 bbls. new,) against 9,415 bbls. Nov. 1, 1875, and 16,687 bbls. Dec. 1, 1874. The receipts of Pork in November were 4,923 bbls. The stock here to-day included 442 bbls. Mess, 768 bbls. Prime Mess, 1,819 bbls. Extra Prime, and 1,975 bbls. uninspected....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been in fair request at rather easier rates; sales, 35 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12¾c.; 40,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.@12½c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 8¾c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our rates. Also, 14 tcs. Western Bellies, heavy averages, at 11¼c. ₩ lb....Bacon quiet and depressed; sales, 80 bxs. City Long Clear, in small lots, at 11⅝c., quoted generally at 11½c., and 100 tcs. Western Long Clear, on private terms, quoted nominally at 11c....Lard has been less active; forward deliveries quoted easier, but closing steadier....Of Western Steam for early delivery sales have been reported of 250 tcs., contract, at 12 15-16c., and 175 tcs. new at 12⅞c....And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 29-32c.; 1,000 tcs., seller January, at 13c., closing at 13c.@13 1-16c.; 750 tcs., seller February, at 13⅛c., closing at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c.; 750 tcs., March, at 13¼c....The sale, seller all 1876, mentioned yesterday on private terms, was at 12½c....And of City Lard, 152 tcs., Steam and Kettle, at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c., and small lots of No. 1 at 12¼c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of 400 tcs., for the Continent, at 13¼c., and 300 tcs. for the West Indies at 12¾c., quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c....Beef steady, with sales reported of 200 bbls., 100 tcs., and 80 bbls. Beef Hams within yesterday's range....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 2,993 tcs. and bbls., (of which were 2,718 pks. new,) against 3,133 tcs. and bbls. Nov. 1, 1875, and 19,867 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 1, 1874. The receipts of Beef in November were 2,404 pks....Butter has been in very moderate request, as a rule, within the previous range. Strictly prime to fancy makes mainly wanted, almost wholly for local trade purposes. We quote at from 23c.@35c. for ordinary to choice State, with fancy quoted higher; 14c.@33c. for very poor to choice Western, and up to 35c. for fancy do., and 20c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese has been quiet and somewhat irregular in price, quoted at 10½c.@13½c. for good to fancy, the latter generally held with confidence at the quotation, which is above views of the leading buyers....Eggs have been in more demand at 27c.@31c. for fair to very fancy fresh stock, and 22c.@24½c. for limed....Tallow firm and in demand, with sales of 100,000 lb. good to prime at 9⅝c.@9¾c., with choice City held at 9⅞c. ₩ lb.; also, 75 bbls. at 9¾c....Stearine dull; prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., at 13½c.

SUGARS—Raw scarce for prompt delivery and very strong in price, as quoted yesterday, but quiet. Sales, 600 hhds. good to strictly good refining Cuba at 8⅜c.@8½c., and 124 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c. ₩ lb....Refined unaltered.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Dec. 1.

	1874.	1875.
Cuba, hhds	52,229	23,274
Porto Rico, hhds		44
New-Orleans, hhds		22
English Islands, hhds	1,946	725
Martinique, hhds	369	
Total	54,544	24,065
Melado, hhds		4,478
Havana, bxs	63,801	16,676
Brazils and Manila, bags	37,352	70,713

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for at previous quotations....Messrs. M. Rader & Son make the receipts of Domestic Leaf here 1,269 hhds. in November; deliveries from the inspection warehouses here, 6,083 hhds.; stock in the inspection warehouses here to-day, 24,912 hhds., against 50,067 hhds. same time last year. Of the 6,700 hhds. Kentucky Leaf sold in November, 4,200 hhds. were for export. The receipts of Spanish Tobacco at this port in November, according to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son, were 7,674 bales; deliveries, (including sales and reshipments,) 7,707 bales; stock, 17,201 bales, (of which 16,595 bales were Havana and 606 bales Yara,) against 9,175 bales same time last year....The exports hence of Tobacco in November were 6,440 hhds., 5,984 cases, 7,793 bales, and 1,541 other pks. Also, 483,223 lb. Manufactured.

WHISKY—More active, with sales reported of 450 bbls. at $1 14½@$1 15 ₩ gallon, showing an easier market.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a somewhat restricted scale in the line of berth Freights, the reduced offering of accommodation and the firmer views of ship-owners operating against a free movement. The main call has been for Grain room. In the line of charters a fairly active demand has been noted, mostly for vessels for Grain, Petroleum, Cotton, Lumber, and Coal, but the generally stronger claims of ship-owners tended to impede negotiations. Vessels to arrive, suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, were attracting more attention....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 54,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 9½d. for Corn or at 10d. for Wheat, and 38,000 bushels do. at 10d. ₩ standard bushel; 2,000 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@13-32d. ₩ lb.; 400 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₩ bbl.; 500 bbls. Sugar, reported on private terms. Also, a German bark, 340 tons, and a Swedish bark, 393 tons, with Cotton, from Mobile, at ⁵⁄₈d. ₩ lb., with option of a direct Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, at the same rate....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 44,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 10d. ₩ bushel; also, a British ship, 1,787 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; a British brig, 492 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 9d., with option of Liverpool or Bristol....For Glasgow, by steam, 700 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 50 tons Oil-cake on private terms; 50 tons Tallow at 37s. 6d., and 650 pks. Provisions at 50s. ₩ ton....For Bristol, a Norwegian ship, 795 tons, hence, with about 32,000 bushels Grain at 6s. 3d. ₩ quarter; 200 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton, and Flour (to complete cargo) at 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d.; a bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 3d., with option of the Bristol Channel, direct; a Norwegian bark, with about 2,850 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For Bristol Channel, direct, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d., with option of Cork for orders, at 7s. 1d., or Belfast or Dublin at 6s. 7½d.@6s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 478 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s.; a British bark, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d.; a British ship, 893 tons, with about 6,200 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₩ quarter....For Havre, an American bark, 500 tons, with Cotton, from Mobile, at 1 3-16c. ₩ lb....For Bremen, an American ship, 1,215 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to full current rates....For New-Zealand, an American ship, 586 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For the River Platte, a British bark, 587 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 416 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, quoted nominally at equal to about $1 10, and a bark, with about 5,000 bbls. Flour from Baltimore, at 80c. ₩ bbl....For Barbados, an American schooner, 300 tons, with general cargo from Philadelphia, at 45c. ₩ bbl....For St. Thomas, an American schooner, with 2,400 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,500....For Cienfuegos and back to New-York, an American schooner, 268 tons, reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar ₩ cwt....For Cardenas, a schooner, with Shooks from St. John, reported at 22c....For Aspinwall, an American schooner, 386 tons, with Lumber from Savannah, reported at $9....For Martinique, an American schooner, with Lumber from Bucksville, S. C., reported at $9....For Wilmington, N. C., an American brig, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 50....For Charleston, an American schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 50....For Savannah, two American schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 60@$1 75; one of them returning with Lumber to Setauket, at $7 50....For Norfolk, an American schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at 75c....For Portland, an American schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 85 ₩ ton....For Wareham, Mass., an American schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 80....For Boston, two American schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 90@$1 92 ₩ ton, and a schooner, with Salt, from Cadiz, at 10c. ₩ bushel, with option of Gloucester or New-York, and a schooner, with Coal, from Amboy, reported at $2 10 ₩ ton....For Providence, two American schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 60 ₩ ton.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was fairly attended yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 1, and business was transacted as follows:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story English-basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 281 Fourth avenue, east side, 40 feet south of Twenty-second street, for $18,560, to L. C. Gray, for a party in interest.

William Kennelly, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story and basement Nova Scotia stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, located on East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison avenue, for $17,500, the purchaser being Fernando Wood, plaintiff in the legal action. This property is said to be mortgaged for $27,000.

James M. Miller, also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel three lots, together forming a plot in size 75 by 100, situate on Fifth avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, together with one lot, 20 by 100.2, in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Fourteenth street, for $17,750, to James E. Martin, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The same lots were sold less than three years ago for $45,000.

The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of lots on Prescott avenue and Nichols place, Dyckman estate, adjourned to the 8th inst; sale by James M. Miller of two houses and lots on Madison avenue, south of Forty-third street, adjourned to the 13th inst.; sale by R. V. Harnett of the house and lot No. 169 Madison avenue, north of Thirty-third street, adjourned to the 15th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of a plot of land on West Ninety-fourth street, extending through to Apthorp's lane, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the same date; sale by D. M. Seaman of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, east of Seventh avenue, adjourned to the 22d inst., and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a plot of land, bounded by Morrisania avenue, Helen, Ella, and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following sales are noticed:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 197.8 feet west of Broadway.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirtieth street, north side, 140 feet west of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Cowdrey, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 220 feet east of First avenue. Also, similar sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one three-story frame house, with three lots, each 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, north side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt avenue. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 95, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. J. Forker, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 85 by 220, on Courtlandt avenue, north-west corner of Helen street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 281 4th av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of 22d st.; lot 20x70	$18,560

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story and basement Nova Scotia stone front house and lot, East 59th st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Madison av.; lot 16.8x100.5	$17,500

By James M. Miller.

3 lots, 5th av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 114th st., each 25x100; also 1 lot, West 114th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th av., in rear of above, 20x100.2; sold in one parcel	$17,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 30.

Morris st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 125x100, (24th Ward,) Orchard st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 100x125; Annie M. Place and husband to Josiah Fletcher	nom.
Attorney st., w. s., 72 ft. s. of Houston st., 28x60, (leasehold;) Henry Schultheiss and wife to Mary Mosback	$2,600
38th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x72.6, (3-16 part of;) Mary A. Bodine and husband to Alexander B. Williamson	2,060
38th st., s. s., same property, (3-16 part of;) Alexander B. Williamson to John C. Williamson	1,500
38th st., s. s., same property, (10-16 part of;) Mary A. Bodine and Husband to John C. Williamson	nom.
Springfield st., n. s., 350.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 25x100, 23d Ward, (½ part of;) James McEntee and wife to Sarah A. Burke	500
Gouverneur st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Morris av., 50x118.1, 23d Ward; James McEntee and wife to Matthew J. Keely	2,500
Bowery, No. 144, 26x100; Catharine Barry to Noah Tompkins	nom.
31st st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.6x98.9; also, 58th st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; John J. Burchell and wife to John B. Harvey	23,000
58th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Henry R. Dunham and wife to Thomas H. Hubbard	19,500
58th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Henry R. Dunham and wife to Henry Sampson	20,000
Forsyth st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Houston st., 21x58; also, in rear, irregular; John Means and wife to Louis Heyman	11,000
77th st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Charles Monaghan to Patrick McQuade	2,000
84th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x102.2; Adolphus G. Mandel and wife to Ludwig A. Mandel	3,000
78th st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 3d av., 12.6x102.2; same to same	6,000
143d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th av. to 144th st., 199.10x125; same to Herrman M. Mandel	1,000
143d st., n. s., same property; Lewis L. Mandel to Ludwig Mandel	1,000
43d st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.4; Jane Potter and others, Executrix, to Pamelia M. Jumps	9,000
76th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Albert J. Kiss	4,000
60th st., n. s., 173.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 275x100.5, also 60th st., s. s., 263 ft. w. of Broadway, 75x100.5; William P. Mix, to Susannah P. Lilienthal	60,000
60th st., same property; Christian H. Lilienthal to William P. Mix	60,000
Boulevard, s. w. corner 76th st., 54x112.6x irregular; also, 56th st., n. s., 171.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 17.10x100.5; James Cudlipp and wife to John Hill, Jr.	35,000
3d av., s. w. corner 58th st., 50x95; Francis E. Ansbacher and husband to Aug. L. Nooser	70,000
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; John B. Harvey to Austin D. Thompson	15,250
4th av., e. s., 63.4 ft. n. of 37th st., 17.4x80; Tamar A. Harward to John T. Martin	32,000
74th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2; Charles McDonald, and wife, and others, to Diedrich Fink	30,000
25th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 18x98.9; Jacob Fuchs and wife to Catharine McGowen	9,000
62d st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 125x100.5, ⅔ part of; Margaret Horgan and others to Martha Ruck	16,666
62d st., same property; George Macculloch Miller and wife to same	8,333
Abraham Bogardus to Charles Slosson, general assignment for benefit of creditors	....
16th st., s. s., 228 ft. w. of Avenue C, 50x103.3; Nicholas Ernst and wife and others, to Mary Conklin	40,000
11th st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 7th av., 21.8x82.11x irregular; John N. Wright and wife, to Leonard Scott	26,100
131st st., s. s., 107.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x99.11; W. W. Ladd, Jr., Referee, to Fanny Albert	1,000
131st st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x99.11; W. W. Ladd, Jr., Referee, to Fanny Albert	1,000
41st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to John R. Planten	1,000
134th st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Lincoln av., 100x50, 23d Ward; Thomas McGauran and wife to Daniel McDonald	2,100
133d st., n. s., 370 ft. e. of 7th av., 100x99.11; Mary Conklin and husband to Jacob Stockinger and others	29,000
73d st., s. s., 113 ft. e. of 1st av., 102.2x125; Regina Grossmayer and husband to James McGovern	27,125
3d av., w. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 74th st., 25.6x100; James McGovern to Regina Grossmayer	25,000
53d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.4; Augustus F. Holly and others to John C. Donnelly	37,000
11th st., n. s., 190.3 ft. w. of 5th av., 39.7x103.1; Eliza Luff to John A. Farrington, Jr.	17,500
Vermilyea av., n. w. corner Emerson st., 150x100; Josephine L. Ludington and husband to Hugh Drennan	3,925
Clarke place, s. s., 314.9 ft. e. of Central av., 200x50; Peter G. Van Zandt and wife to Francis George	1,500
Canal st., s. e. s., (No. 446,) 25x89; same to same	17,000
Broome st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Willet st., 25x75; Pauline Von Schoening and husband to Mina Goldschmidt	24,000
Ridge st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x100; Nathan Goldsmith and wife to Pauline Von Schoening	15,885
Henry st., s. s., 143.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x½ block; William C. Conner, Sheriff, to David Friedman	160
56th st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of 4th av., 22.6x75.5; Alfred Erbe, Referee, to Michael McGovern	15,000
Gansevoort st., (No. 8,) s. s., 211 ft. e. of Hudson st., 25x95; George A. Halsey, Referee, to Edward Coles, Executor	10,000
Bleecker st., n. s., (No. 13,) 165 ft. w. of Bowery, 22.7x63.9; Pauline M. Wheeler to George Willets	14,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

$5,000.—TERMS TO SUIT.—FOR SALE, new three-story brick and brown-stone house; all modern improvements; well built, and in good location and neighborhood; quick transit by Harlem steam-boats and Harlem Railroad; only three minutes' walk from Third avenue iron bridge. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs. Offices No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THE PROPERTY NORTH-EAST CORNER 5th av. and Washington square, North, for sale by order of Hon. Wm. D. Shipman, Assignee. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

FIFTH AV., BELOW 50TH ST.—AN ELEgant wide house and extension for sale very cheap; also, a fine medium-sized house, same locality; price very low. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND STABLE; also cottage house and stable; and five acres land, situated on 7th st., near Grand av., Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of L. HEYNIGER, No. 18 Fulton st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys,

285 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

situate on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs., Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of
J. CARSON BREVOORT.

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1875.

This property, which is now offered for sale for the first time, is within forty-five minutes of the New-York City Hall, by the Fulton Ferry, and within forty-five minutes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by the Greenpoint or Williamsburg Ferry.

The character of the neighborhood is fully established, brown-stone houses and stores being on all sides.

The property will be restricted against nuisances.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

For maps, &c., apply to
A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.
Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brownstone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

$30 PER MONTH RENT.—NEW THREE-story brick and brown-stone houses; all modern improvements; Croton water, gas, ranges, heaters, marble mantles, stationary tubs, &c.; only three minutes' walk from Third Avenue Iron Bridge. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—CORNER FLAT, ELEGANTLY FURnished; first-class location; possession immediately; also unfurnished flats at nominal prices. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

ELEGANT PARLORS AND BASEMENTS, also second floor, unfurnished; will let together or separately; first-class block; private, quiet family; low rent. No. 323 West 29th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FACTORY NO. 145 HUNTington st., Brooklyn, suitable for manufacturing purposes; formerly occupied as a soap factory; rent low. Apply to WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AT A LOW, NOMINAL RENT, BY A small family of adults, a furnished house situated between 30th and 40th sts., not far from 5th av.; house need not be large; will receive the best of care; unqualified City references given. Address Box No. 2,018 Post Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE STALLS IN FIRST-class private stable. No. 153 East 38th st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A FRENCH berline, in perfect order. Apply at 1 East 55th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and most reliable servants' exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

A number of Protestant and German girls for every capacity now waiting for situations. Please take particular notice of my name and address.

A PARISIAN LADY, WELL SKILLED in repairing linen, dresses, cloaks, hats, &c., desires to find employment among respectable families; charges moderate. Address, in person or by letter, Mrs. E. C., No. 54 East 41st st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY corner 33d st.; select, sober, neat servants; Protestant, Swedish, Scotch, German, Irish, colored; City or country; hotels, boarding-houses. Lady attending.

COMPANION, &c.—A LADY POSSESSING THE highest testimonials desires a position in some family where her services might be required as reader and companion to a lady or young girl, or instruct a small child. Address Miss S. A., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAR-WOMAN.—WASHING AND IRONING; cleaning by the day; can get up dinners or do any kind of work. Call for Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, obliging young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and tidy and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl; speaks English well; is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress and good seamstress; willing to be generally useful; would prefer a steady place to high wages; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or for light house-work; is very neat and tidy and of very pleasant disposition. Call at J. Morison's first-class institute, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has ten years of the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 321 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or first-class waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 337 West 41st st., near 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Seamstress.—By a respectable girl; the best of City recommendations. Apply at or address No. 414 West 25th st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, as chamber-maid and take care of children, or as waitress; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman in a private family; has the best City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address A. D., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to a private boarding-house or a boarding-school; good reference if required. Call at No. 302 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 337 East 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 345 East 22d st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SCOTCH women in the country, in public or private place; one as first-class cook; also pastry; American cooking of all kinds; the other as first-class laundress; wages not so much an object as a nice place; would like to go together if convenient. Address Cook, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, dessert, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN who has best of references as a competent, reliable, and satisfactory person as cook or housekeeper; in everything she is obliging and capable to suit for City or country, or any distance. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK OR COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a highly respectable and well recommended young woman; thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; SCOTCH Protestant; knows every part of her work; makes bread, soups of all kinds, desserts, &c.; would take washing where amount of cooking permitted; is a good laundress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, VERY REspectable woman to cook, wash, and iron or do general house-work in a private family; has the very best of references. Call at J. Morison's first-class office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTestant servants who have worked together and can do their work well and correctly to suit; in City or country; together or separate; are tidy and capable. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work in a small family; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girls, the one as cook and the other as laundress, in one family; good City references can be had. Can be seen at No. 354 East 36th st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front rooms.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 31 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO the cooking and washing of a small private family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 104 16th st., near 7th av., in the rear, one flight stairs up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young and reliable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Call at 57 West 18th st., in the rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 521 West 43d st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; willing to do washing if required; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing if required; can give good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS COOK, washing, and ironing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 220 West 16th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR general house-work, in a small family; City or country; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; well recommended from last place. Call for two days at No. 448 6th av., top floor, from 10 o'clock A. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good references. Call at No. 346 West 37th st., Room No. 11.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; no washing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 222 West 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS NO objections to wash and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; no objection to assist in coarse washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in private family; the best City reference from the last place. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and American cooking, soups, meats, game; bones, lards, and serves entremets, timbale chicken, casseroles, patties souffle, vol au vent, ices, creams, jellies and meringues; no cards or country; reference. Call at No. 214 3d av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—Two respectable girls; one as excellent cook and to assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do the work of a small family between them; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 225 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, QUIET, RELIABLE WOMAN as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry, and bread, and all kinds of good cooking; has the highest testimonials from her late employers; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook by the day; boning turkeys a specialty; thoroughly understands every branch of cooking; can get up dinners and parties to perfection; best references. Address Cook, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as good cook and baker; or will do general house-work; good laundress; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 30th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook of cake, jellies, poultry, and game; excellent bread baker; is willing and obliging; no objection to go out of the City; good reference from last place. Call at No. 302 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; one who truly understands her business; a number of years' reference can be given from the first families in the City. Can be seen at No. 315 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; CAN MAKE soups of all kinds; is an excellent baker and dessert maker; will assist in the washing; City or country; best references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and baker; is an excellent laundress; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK, BY the day, week, or month; gets up handsome dinner parties; abilities and references unsurpassed in this City. Address for two days G. M., No. 127 West 19th st.

COOK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A COMPETENT cook; will assist in the coarse washing; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble, competent young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 East 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged woman as cook, washer, and ironer, in a small family; best of reference. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; no objection to do the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 301 East 35th st., corner 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing and ironing in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 233 West 46th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will do coarse washing; understands soups and pastry to perfection; good City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of French and English cooking; good pastry cook; excellent references. Call at No. 439 7th av., corner 34th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS COOK and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 42 East 31st st., present employer.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 312 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 260 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK, IN A private family; is a professed cook; good baker; can furnish the best City references. Call at or address No. 149 West 24th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAker wishes to go out by the day; cuts and fits at reasonable terms, or would do work at home. Call at No. 434 3d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker desires to go out by the day; can cut, fit, and trim very tastefully; makes over dresses. Address M. T., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER WOULD LIKE a few more engagements by the day with first-class ladies, or will make suits at home in the latest style. Address No. 745 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker by the day or week. Call at No. 228 East 45th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON in private families; seven years' experience on the finest work. Address J. F., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl for general house-work; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; best City references. Apply at No. 243 East 28th st., second floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK AND USEFUL GIRL.—BY a German girl as cook and to wash and iron and do general house-work; City or country; is a correct, pleasant girl to have about, and reliable; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL for general work; is a good cook; makes bread, biscuit, cooks meats, &c., and can do any kind of washing and ironing; references; City or country. Call at No. 108 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, OBLIGING Scotch girl of twenty-two, with good references as general servant; a good cook and laundress, and a neat obliging servant who stays in her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL AGED fourteen wishes to do light house-work, or will mind children. Apply at No. 418 East 17th st., top floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in a private family; good washer and ironer; best reference. Call for two days at No. 418 East 17th st., top floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-recommended German girl to do general house-work for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; best references. Call or address No. 328 East 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 600 East 16th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl as lady's maid; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress hair or would take care of growing children; no objection to travel; has ten years' best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 160 East 28th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, speaks several languages fluently, as competent lady's maid to an elderly lady; good hair-dresser and seamstress; best references. Address P. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Fine Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, or would take a place to do the chamber-work and fine washing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; would do fine washing and chamber-work; the best of City references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY GIRL as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will assist in chamber-work; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED STEADY woman as first-class laundress; has the very best of references, and is willing and obliging. Call at J. Morison's first-class servants' exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—IN A HOTEL OR FAMILY as head laundress, or would take charge of an invalid lady; is accustomed to either. Call at No. 891 8th av., in the store. Mrs. Fanner.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very nice girl, who is a good washer and ironer and a neat chamber-maid; can furnish good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Call for two days at No. 426 3d av., near 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; is willing to assist in chamber-work; thoroughly understands her work; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT laundress; is very obliging, and willing to do the chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid and plain sewing in a private family; smart, active, tidy young girl; can be well recommended where she is staying. Call at No. 219 East 24th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPEtent nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or growing children; is a good seamstress; several years' experience; best City reference; home preferred to wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, sixteen years old, to mind a child, or would learn up-stairs work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 36 West 22d st., between 10 and 2 o'clock precisely.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE—FOR GROWING CHILDREN, AND SEAMstress; is a beautiful mender and hand-sewer; would do a little chamber-work or wait upon an old lady; is highly respectable and well recommended. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WHO THORoughly understands dress-making and all machines; wages moderate; a good home preferred; good recommendation. Call at St. John's Guild, No. 403 West 29th st. Kate Barter.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SUPErior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; is neat and tidy; has six years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman as nurse to small or grown children; is also an excellent seamstress, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH GIRL, WHO is fully capable of taking care of young children; has two years' references from her last place; speaks a little English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth, or would take care of grown children; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EDUcated Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WOULD like to take care of a baby or do up-stairs work; can be well recommended. Call at No. 311 East 60th st., first floor, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; is competent to take the entire care of a baby from its birth; eight years' reference from last place. Call at No. 142 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; capable of bringing up a baby on the bottle; is thoroughly faithful and reliable. Apply at present employer's, No. 330 East 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse for grown children and do plain sewing, or do light chamber-work; good reference. Apply at No. 78 West 48th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent girl as nurse and seamstress; would go a short way in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as very experienced nurse; can raise an infant from its birth; will be found faithful in the discharge of her duties; has the highest testimonials, having lived three and a half years in her last place. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to take care of grown children and sew, or to do chamber-work and assist with children; is willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 236 East 37th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO SEW AND take care of children; can operate on the machine; wages not so much an object as a home. Call or address No. 215 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAPAble of taking charge of an infant from its birth; nine years' reference. Call at No. 35 West 42d st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby or grown children; five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 339 West 41st st.

NURSE, OR AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent woman who has lived in both capacities. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 17th st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl who speaks a little English and is a competent nurse and seamstress. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A GIRL WHO HAS lived with her eleven years; can take entire charge of a child from its birth. Call at No. 137 East 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT PLACE BY A first-class family seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate on machines; no objection to the country. Call at No. 105 West 48th st., present employer's, basement door.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; understands dress-making; would assist with the care of children or do light chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 7 West 28th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City references; wages no object. Call on or address at No. 164 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; satisfactory reference. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN fit and trim; willing to assist with other work, or to do sewing by the week; City reference. Call or address No. 60 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress.—Can do fine sewing and embroidering; eight years' references. Call for two days at No. 255 Madison av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable American girl as seamstress and to do chamber-work; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a few more engagements by the day as seamstress; first-class references. Call at No. 877 6th av., near 49th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress and assist with chamber-work in a private family; over five years' City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 356 East 13th st., third floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid; no objections to a private boarding-house; City references. Apply at No. 232 East 29th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

WAITRESS AND PLAIN SEWER.—BY A young girl to do waiting and plain sewing; eleven years' City reference. Call at No. 819 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 692 3d av., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits gents' and families' washing at her own home; will do clothes up in first-class style; terms moderate. Call at No. 309 East 9th st.

MALES.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a number of excellent waitermen, errand boys, grooms, firemen, &c., with good references; willing to make themselves generally useful; in City or country.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, sober, industrious young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is perfect in every respect, and will be willing and obliging; seven years' best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 215 West 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; nine years' reference. Any gentleman requiring his services may address M. K., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant single man; strictly sober; understands both branches thoroughly; can milk, attend furnace, and make himself useful; moderate wages; City references. Address B., Box No. 226 *Times Office.*

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; good City reference from last employer. Address H. J., No. 322 West 43d st., or Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 116 West 18th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN of good appearance and very good driver, as coachman or groom; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker of bread or biscuit; has good City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single steady man of long experience; understands his business perfectly in every particular; will be found trustworthy and obliging; can give first-class City references. Can be seen at or addressed J. M. W., No. 485 Hicks st., South Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; thirteen years' very best City reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call at or address Brewster & Co., 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; is a first-class City driver and thoroughly temperate. Address J. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, MARRIED; NO incumberance; thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of reference. Address T. L. Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; married, no family; wife would do the washing. Call or address for two days M. R., at seed store, No. 35 Courtlandt st.

GROOM AND GARDENER, OR FARMER and to make himself generally useful.—By a single man, (Protestant;) is a good groom and driver; can milk and take care of cows, cut cord-wood, rails, &c. Address Groom, Thorburn's seed store, John st., New-York.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged twenty-six years; is a first-class groom; can build fires, tend furnace, clean boots, wash windows, clean walks, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GROOM, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; is a thorough groom and good City driver; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call or address Coachman, 137 West 38th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-three years; no children; man can do all kinds of out-door flower and vegetable gardening; also pruning, budding, caring grapes, &c., likewise care horses and cattle, milk, &c.; wife a good plain cook and a good laundress; can also do up-stairs work; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from his last employer; willing to go for moderate wages; City or country. Apply or address W. B., No. 1,182 Broadway, in drug store.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter or valet; served one family for eleven years; has superior testimonials and City reference; married; age thirty-one. Address O. N., No. 205 East 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house. Address G. E., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman (single) as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter; understands his business perfectly; is willing and obliging; neat and tidy; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE.—Apply at No. 24 Dey st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, SALESmen who are acquainted with the dry goods, clothing, and tailoring trade in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota. Address Post Office Box No. 1,845.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, IN A FRENCH flat, a Protestant girl to do house-work; must be a good cook; no washing required; must have good references. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at the Albany, corner Broadway and 51st st., apartment No. 27.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE South-western trade; an experienced man of good address, steady, and attentive to business; thoroughly competent to represent the best trade for ladies' fine shoes. Address Box No. 2,190 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN SERVANT COMPETENT TO fill a butler's place; none others need apply. Answer by letter to D., Post Office Box No. 1,479, stating by whom recently employed, and for how long a time, and giving names of references.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMstress and nurse to a grown child. Only those who are good family seamstresses need apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 436 Madison av.

WANTED—A MAN WAITER, (WHITE) SOBER, reliable, and not afraid of work; to sleep out of house; wages, $20. Address H. I. C., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A CANVASSER WHO CAN CONTROL business in stationery and printing; none other wanted. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 149 *Times Office.*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOSEPH D. POWERS, GUSTAVE A. RECHLIN, and JAMES G. POWERS, JR., under the firm name of J. D. POWERS & CO., merchant tailors, was dissolved by the death of the senior partner, JOSEPH D. POWERS, on the 6th day of November, 1875. The business will in future be conducted by the undersigned, the surviving partners, under the firm name of POWERS & RECHLIN, at the old stand, corner of Broadway and 8th st.
JAMES G. POWERS, JR.,
GUSTAVE A. RECHLIN,
Merchant Tailors.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WETMORE & RATHBORNE, for the transaction of a banking and brokerage business at No. 4 Exchange court.
C. F. WETMORE,
C. L. RATHBORNE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SPARKLING BRANDY.

STEPHEN VON MOERS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the celebrated Liqueur Mousseuse of M. Durozier & Co.'s Cognac Crimant Imperiale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTENNIAL RELICS.—FOR SALE, ONE GUN taken at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga; a few pieces of ancient coins, &c. For full particulars, address
A. E. HOWARD, Willimantic, Conn.

ANY ONE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A handsome camel's hair shawl at a reduced price may address W., Box No. 33 Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD BUCKLE. A LIBERAL reward will be paid on return of the same to No. 356 West 28th st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD,

AUCTIONEER,
No. 160 Congress st., corner Franklin st., Boston.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
Bankrupt Stock of Fancy Goods
OF
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., at store of Dow, Hunt & Co., No. 33 Avon st., Boston, a large stock of fancy goods, millinery ornaments, jewelry, and a large lot of fans of all kinds and qualities, comprising entire stock of fancy goods of Dow, Hunt & Co., wholesale dealers and importers.

The entire stock will be sold in one lot, bids to be taken at a percentage of invoice prices. These goods are in stores No. 33 Avon st., Boston, and No. 487 Broadway, New-York, at which places samples of all the goods may be seen. Per order of the court.
J. A. JONES, Assignee,
BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1875. No. 27 Avon st., Boston.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four classrooms for the school above named.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
DAVID M. EARLE,
E. DENNISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 122 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.

Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the Secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer, W. H. ROEBLING.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, bankrupt.—Notice of Sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at the store of Palmer & Scoville, No. 170 Water street, in the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of December, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about three hundred and fifty thousand fine Havana and Seed and Havana Cigars, hand made, well put up, and packed in the best condition and of the choicest brands. Also, a few office fixtures, the same being property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt. Terms, cash on delivery, and the Assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids which he may consider not to be for the best interests of the estate.—Dated at New-York, November 30, 1875.
d2-1aw3wTh* A. H. SCOVILLE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY T. HELMBOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this Court, dated the 29th day of December, 1875, that a third general meeting of the creditors of Henry T. Helmbold, bankrupt, will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of December, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, for the purposes named in section 5,093, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., Bankruptcy.
GEORGE JONES, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN ELLIOTT CONDICT and others, bankrupts.—John B. Hollister, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
CHAS. F. HILL, Attorney. n18-1aw3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of November, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MICHAEL A. RUSSELL, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
n18-1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8 | *RUSSIA....WED., Dec. 22
JAVA.......WED., Dec. 15 | CHINA.......WED., Dec. 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Dec. 30
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M. | England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
The Queen, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO..........Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA..........Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING..........Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA..........Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Dec. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES..........Nov. ...
ALPS..........Dec. 8.
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
ATLAS..........Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL..........Dec. 18.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2; from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. KUEHL, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE.
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO..........Dec. 15, noon touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Jan. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO..........Monday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 16
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Dec. 7
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO..........Dec. 1 | COLOMBO..........Dec. 29
OTHELLO..........Dec. 15 | HINDOO..........Jan. 12
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports. For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HERMANN....Sat., Dec. 4 | ODER....Sat., Dec. 18
AMERICA....Sat., Dec. 11 | DEUTSCHLAND....Dec. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY.........DEC. 4
GEORGIA.........WEDNESDAY.........DEC. 8
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Dec. 2
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Dec. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.: arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4.05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:45, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, (For Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF
BLACK CASHMERE SILKS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.
FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.
AND GOOD QUALITIES AT LOWER FIGURES.
ALSO
full lines of COLORED SILKS at $1 and $1 25 and upward.

LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.
A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS at $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.
FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.
BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, and $60.
BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.
ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
ALSO,
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, FROM TWO YEARS OLD UPWARD, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.
A full line of ALASKA and SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES from 24 to 36 inch.
Full size SEAL SACQUES, $92, $98, and $110.
Fine ALASKA SEAL MUFF and BOA, $18, $20, and $22.
Good MINK, MUFF, and BOA, $18 to $29.
Choice BLACK MARTEN MUFF and BOA, $12 to $15.
Handsome BLACK LYNX MUFF and BOA, $15, worth $20.
Fur lined SACQUES and CIRCULARS at POPULAR PRICES.
FUR TRIMMINGS, in GREAT VARIETY, from 50 cents to $12 a yard.
ALSO,
ELEGANT AND IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE UNDERWEAR CLOSING OUT
AT AND UNDER COST.
ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES AND SHADES OF
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH
AND OTHER
DRESS GOODS
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA, TO A $2 WRAP.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.
OTIS BRO.'S RAILWAY ELEVATORS IN CONSTANT USE TO UPPER FLOORS.
Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, and 311½ Grand st., N. Y.
TO-DAY
SANTA CLAUS
WILL BE HAPPY TO RECEIVE A VISIT FROM HIS YOUNG FRIENDS AND THEIR PARENTS, IN HIS
NEW AND COMMODIOUS ROOMS,
BUILT AND FURNISHED EXPRESSLY TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NO SENSATIONAL
METHODS WILL BE USED TO DRAW THE CROWDS
OUR STOCK
WILL DO ITS WORK, WE KNOW.
THE ASSORTMENT
IS UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THIS CITY.
WE HAVE
At least four times the space to transact our business than last season.
We employ now about 700 clerks, and expect to give our customers every convenience while purchasing.
COME AND SEE
Our prices. We are positive they will be found lower than any other house.
DOLLS, TOYS,
AND
FANCY GOODS.
CANNOT PRETEND TO DESCRIBE THE STOCK.
WE RECEIVE DAILY
NEW GOODS
FROM EUROPE OR OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.
SABBATH SCHOOLS AND FAIRS
WILL FIND THIS AN ADVANTAGEOUS TIME TO SELECT THEIR TOYS, DOLLS, AND HOLIDAY GIFTS.
☞ SPECIAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Goods delivered free of charge by our wagons to all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.
THE EXTENSION
TO OUR PREMISES, NOW COMPLETED, GIVES US BY ACTUAL MEASUREMENT fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (58,985) feet for the accommodation of our customers.
EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY,
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COLORADO SHEEP FARMING.—A PARTY controlling good water and extensive pasturage in the southern part of Colorado is desirous of increasing his interest in sheep, and will make favorable proposals to persons willing to embark a moderate capital in this remunerative business; New-York references. Address A. C., Box No. 2,989 Post Office, New-York.

BRANCH MANUFACTORIES AND SALES-ROOM may be opened in each State for a very profitable business; good men having capital required; examine the article and terms.
N. T. SCOTT, No. 119 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CUT THIS OUT.
Elegant accommodations in the best houses on 5th av., Madison av., and side streets.
Being the agents for the leading houses, we have many choice rooms.
List and particulars
FREE.
GEO. D. HANKINS & CO., Managers,
NEW-YORK BOARDING DIRECTORY,
No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway.

FEW DOORS FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
Pleasant rooms and board.
No. 44 West 24th st.
Location most central; terms moderate.

NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.
Mrs. M. B. SUMNER
has two very pleasant third-story rooms to let on reasonable terms; also, a handsome parlor suite in her house No. 8 East 57th st.

NO. 109 EAST 28TH ST.—PARTIES IN SEARCH of comfortable, warm, well-furnished rooms, with excellent table, can have their choice of second or third floors; families or single gentlemen; hall rooms; terms very moderate.

A SECOND FLOOR, OR MORE ROOM IF desired, handsomely furnished, with or without board, in a private family of two adults; an unexceptionable location; references. Call at No. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offers parlor and two bedrooms communicating, second floor; exclusive bath; private table, if preferred; also, one large room, third floor; terms moderate; references.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 116 West 45th st.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE APARTMENTS on 5th av., near 48th st.; private table only. Address A. P., Box No. 391 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD—A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms on 48th st., between 5th and 6th av.; family private. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front parlor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; location and table first-class. No. 62 West 22d st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family have a handsome suite of apartments, with private table or breakfast only; highest references required.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.; good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

5TH AV., 45, BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS.
Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant suite of rooms newly and handsomely furnished; private table only; highest references.

SECOND FLOOR, LARGE AND HALL ROOM, handsomely furnished, single and other pleasant rooms, with board; house unexceptionable; reduced prices; references. No. 4 West 22d st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., EAST, NO. 146.—Handsomely-furnished large and hall rooms, with board; house and location first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 349.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE of front rooms, with or without private table; also, one desirable room for gentleman; appointments first class.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsome reception-room, suitable for a physician; also two other pleasant rooms; with board.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, NEWLY furnished and painted front rooms; third and fourth floors; table and appointments first class; house 28 feet wide. References required.

NO. 23 EAST 24TH ST.—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE family, a large front room, furnished; southern exposure, second floor, near Madison av.; breakfast if required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second floor, with or without private table; also parlor and bedroom; one single room; house first class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, at Summer prices, a large sunny front room on second floor, in a family where only three other boarders are taken; references exchanged. No. 280 4th av.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A large room, with communicating hall room, on third floor, with board, for a first-class party.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.—A SUITE OF PARLORS, with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED, WITH board; also a hall room. Reference. No. 138 West 43d st., near Broadway.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board for families or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 38th st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, VERY PLEASANT, with every convenience, to rent, with first-class board. Family private. Apply 358 West 23d st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board; reasonable prices.

NO. 2 WEST 38TH ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th av.—One large handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—LARGE, HANDSOME room, second floor, southern exposure; terms moderate. No. 150 West 34th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments to families, with private tables, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, with a generous table, for families and gentlemen.

ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, third floor, for one or two gentlemen, with board, at No. 23 West 30th st.; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE OR MORE handsomely-furnished large rooms, third floor, front; strictly first-class board.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.; location unexceptionable.

NO. 91 7TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—Furnished rooms, with board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 13 PARK AV.
A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; also single rooms. No. 119 West 23d st.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.—ROOMS TO rent, with board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE hall rooms, with board for gentlemen; references.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without private table.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS, CHILD of three years, and maid, in private family; will require three large bedrooms and parlor. Address WEST, Box No. 124 *Times* Office, stating price, location, and full particulars; no others will meet with attention; first-class accommodations required.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A LARGE HALL or a small square room, heated, with breakfast or full board. Address, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate, PERMANENT, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife in a strictly private family; location between 40th and 50th sts., Madison and 6th avs. Address A. G., Box No. 2,879 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let; desirable location.

WINTER RESORTS.

ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL,
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
This hotel having been doubled in size and entirely refurnished, is now the largest hotel in Florida. A dining-room, seating 350, has been added; gas, electric annunciator, bath-rooms, telegraph office, &c.
E. E. VAILL, Proprietor.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 3,
LAST NIGHT OF VON BULOW.
LOUIS SPOHR—Third grand trio, opus 124, in A minor.
Dr. DAMROSCH, Mr. BERGNER, HANS VON BULOW.
JOHANNES BRAHMS' piano solo.
XXV. variations and fugue on an air of Handel's, opus 24.
ROBERT SCHUMANN'S grand quintet, opus 44, in E flat.
Dr. DAMROSCH, Messrs. BERGNER, MATZKA, SCHARTZ, and HANS VON BULOW.
The eminent baritone, Mr. A. G. STODDARD, will sing Handel's "Ye Verdant Hills," Liszt's "Thou Art Like a Flower," and Schumann's "Dedication."
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
The following grand programme will be offered:
BEETHOVEN'S grand trio, piano, violin, and cello.
RHEINBERGER'S Grand Quartet.
HANS VON BULOW'S SOLO.
CHOPIN'S Berceuse, opus 57; impromptu, opus 36; Scherzo, opus 39; Tarantella, opus 40; Valse Brillante, opus 42.
Miss CRONYN will give some of her best selections.
ADMISSION, $1.
Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 22 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. DICKENS.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
EVENINGS WITH CHARLES DICKENS.
Engagement for this week only of the popular dramatic author and comedian, Mr.
GEO. FAWCETT ROWE,
who gives his renowned impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, in Charles Dickens' charming Christmas story,
LITTLE EMLY.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.
*** MRS. EMMA WALLER is engaged and will appear next MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, in her renowned part of MEG MERRILIES.
*** Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are engaged.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
Twentieth and last subscription night,
Adam's romantic opera, in three acts,
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........CHAPELON
Seats secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, Dec. 6, WACHTEL OPERA
At the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.
LAST PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON.
EXTRA OPERA MATINEE.
EXTRA OPERA MATINEE.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock,
LAST WACHTEL MATINEE.
LAST WACHTEL MATINEE.
Adam's romantic opera, in three acts,
THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
THEODORE WACHTEL....as..........Chapelon
Seats can now be secured at box-office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
Between 30th and 31st sts.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.
J. W. McAndrews, French Twin Sisters, H. T. Mudge, Bobby and Alice Daly, Ella Sheldon.
Concluding with
UNCLE EPH'S DREAM.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, 50 cents; parquet, 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 2, at the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. George H. Hepworth,) at which Miss Annie J. Borie, soprano; Miss Anna Bulkley, contralto; Mr. H. J. Hill, tenor; Mr. George F. Sargent, baritone, and the Symphonia Quartet will sing, and Mr. Walter R. Johnston will exhibit the organ; Mr. M. Leich accompanist. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
Life up Town. | Ryman
The Four Tramps. | on the
Talent on a Bust. | School Question.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

FAIR FOR THE BLIND.
The managers of the Home for the Blind, No. 219 West 14th st., have opened a Fair for the benefit of the institution at De Garmo's Dancing Academy, No. 55 West 33d st., to continue WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of this week from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Exhibition of "Punch and Judy" on THURSDAY.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.,
NEW-YORK.
SEAL
SKIN
SACQUES.
NOVELTIES IN
IMPORTED
FUR-LINED
GARMENTS.
TRIMMING FURS
OF ALL KINDS.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.
Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 15 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUATE from the Sorbonne, offers her services as teacher in French, music, drawing, writing, and needle-work, at reasonable rates. Address, in person or by letter, Mrs. H. C., No. 54 East 41st st.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME. SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 60 East 9th st.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. NO FREE LIST.
Mr. Stuart has to announce the
FARWELL NIGHTS
of the
UNPRECEDENTEDLY BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
of
MR. AND MRS. J. W. FLORENCE,
constituting
"AN EPOCH IN ART,"
who will bring to a close, on Dec. 17,
THE FALL SEASON.
89TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Box-sheet now open for remaining nights of
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Seats secured four weeks in advance.
FRIDAY, DEC. 3,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
when she will give for the ninetieth time her inimitable performance of Mrs. GEN. GILFLORY. Box-sheet now on.

PROCTOR
The DISTINGUISHED LECTURER and SCIENTIST, will give a course of FIVE LECTURES on ASTRONOMY at
STEINWAY HALL,
as follows:
Dec. 13—The Birth and Growth of Worlds.
Dec. 17—The Life and Death of Worlds.
Dec. 21—Other Worlds than Ours.
Jan. 5—Other Suns than Ours.
Jan. 7—The Great Mysteries of the Universe.
These Lectures will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED with STEREOPTICON VIEWS.
Reserved seat tickets for the COURSE..........$3
Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute.
P. S.—This course will be given also at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS now on sale at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
BYRON'S GREAT LONDON COMEDY SENSATION,
OUR
BOYS.
EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL,
PIQUE; A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
By AUGUSTIN DALY.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
and at
SATURDAY MATINEE,
Reproduction of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
as played at
The Union Square Theatre, New-York.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Reappearance of the beautiful and fearless gymnast, Mlle. LEONA DARE.
First appearance of the monarch of Banjoists, Mr. E. M. HALL.
Reappearance of Mr. WILLIAM COURTRIGHT, in "FLEWRY." The wonderful PONY CIRCUS,
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.
Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER,
Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.
Beautiful Women. | Pas de Clochettes. | Female Models.
FORTY ARTISTS IN GRAND OLIO.
Gorgeous Ballets | French Dances | Tableaux Classique.
Bedroom Troubles. | The Chamber-maids. | Four Johns.
THE BIRD-CAGE. | VASSAR OUTDONE.
EVENINGS 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEES 2 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Boston City 5 per cent. Water Loan Bonds,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FOR SALE BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRE HAUTE FIRSTS,
And all good railroad and municipal bonds,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM ST.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed on the 4th inst. and reopen Jan. 6, proximo.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT and Coke Company, of Chicago, due Dec. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Executors.
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE,
n18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twentieth day of June, 1875.
je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In order to carry out the programme of the present season, Mr. Wallack is compelled to announce
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
CASTE,
which will only be continued for a period sufficient for the requisite preparation of the
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES AND REVIVALS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
also, SATURDAY MATINEE,
Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE.
Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, Misses ADA LYAS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, DEC. 4,
THIRD MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, Concerts, and the Opera six days in advance, At TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FECHTER
TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW NIGHT, and also at the FECHTER MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1:30,
and until further notice,
MR. CHAS. FECHTER
as RISCHENBACH (Jules Obenreizer)
in his own version of Dickens' Christmas story,
NO THOROUGHFARE, (L'ABIME,)
supported by the
DISTINGUISHED PARISIAN COMPANY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (last time,) NOS INTIMES.

FECHTER MATINEE. LYCEUM THEATRE.
SATURDAY at 1:30, GRAND FECHTER MATINEE.
MATINEE of L'ABIME, (NO THOROUGHFARE.)

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, by request, LAST TIME,
NOS INTIMES, BOSOM FRIENDS.

STEINWAY HALL. THEODORE THOMAS.
THIS THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 2, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS.
SECOND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, AT 8.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Soloist: Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Piano.
SYMPHONY, No. 2, C minor, op. 134 (new)....Reinecke
CONCERTSTUECK, op 92 (first time)..........Schumann
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER and ORCHESTRA.
INTRODUCTION, FINALE, } "Tristan und Isolde"..........Wagner
SYMPHONY, No. 7, in A, op. 92..........Beethoven
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL. Reserved seats and tickets can be had THIS MORNING at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, at No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE SIEGE
OF PARIS
May be seen from 10 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. The LARGEST AND FINEST OIL PAINTING in America, covering 20,000 SQUARE FEET of canvas. Bring opera or field glasses.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SECOND MATINEE, FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
SYMPHONY, "Die Weihe der Töne"..........Spohr
OVERTURE, "Genoveva"..........Schumann
OCTETT for two oboes, two clarionets, two bassoons, two horns..........Mozart
"LES PRELUDES," Poëm Symphonique..........Liszt
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents.

MASONIC TEMPLE.
GRAND BAZAAR
OF THE
WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Mrs. Dr. NEWMAN, of Washington, will give a Japanese Tea-party, showing the Japanese customs and costumes.
The Centennial-room, relic-room, tea-ship Nancy, and Creedmoor, Junior, are permanent attractions.
Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager
Reappearance of the Queen of English Opera,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS.
Miss MATHEWS will appear as Jenny Lind in the musical farce of JENNY LIND. Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, the unequaled comedian and vocalist, in a new collection of original comic songs. The entire company in a new melange of acts, sketches, &c. To conclude every evening and matinées with the pantomime of KIM-KA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opp. Metropolitan Hotel.
Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinee.
GUS WILLIAMS and all the stars appear.
"The best entertainment in the City."

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE COLUMBIA LAW ASSOCIATION will be held at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, at the Columbia College Law School, No. 8 Great Jones st. The President, Prof. THEO. W. DWIGHT, LL. D., is expected to open the exercises with an address to the members, after which JOHN STORER COBB, LL. D., will read a short paper on the scope and objects of the association, and this will be followed by a debate upon the advisability of abolishing the Usury laws in this State.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in room No. 24 Cooper Union. All interested in scientific progress are invited to attend. Admission free.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Sec'y. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.

THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE of 1875-6, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered THIS EVENING, Dec. 2, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. H. M. GALLEHER. Subject—AFTER CLOUDS CLEAR WEATHER. Doors open at 7:15, commencing at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. FRED. BELL,
(THE SINGING PREACHER,)
Will preach the Gospel in Dr. Tyng's church, Madison av. and 42d st., this evening at 8 o'clock.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TABLES, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.
Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons.
Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety, wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade.
CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., N. Y.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $8. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.

SHE THROWS HERSELF FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW—WHAT OF THE INQUEST?

It became known yesterday that Miss Alice Myers committed suicide over a week ago, and that an inquest had been held in the case by Coroner Eickhoff. The papers could not be found in the Coroner's office, but from other sources the following particulars were obtained: Miss Myers, an accomplished girl, twenty years old, was the daughter of Mr. Myer S. Myers, a wealthy real estate broker, and resided with her family at No. 451 West Twenty-second street. It was never dreamed by her parents that she entertained any thoughts of suicide. Her health seeming to decline last Summer, she was sent to Europe in company with the family of a distinguished lawyer. In Paris she showed marked signs of despondency, and her lady friends endeavored to divert her attention by the many amusements of the French capital. She stil continued despondent, and her friends, attributing her continued melancholy to an unhappy love attachment, determined on returning home. On the return voyage she attempted suicide by throwing herself overboard, but was prevented. When she re-entered her father's house her parents endeavored to dispel the despondency which had taken possession of her. In this they seemed partially successful, for she consented to take part in the formation of the Hebrew Charity Fair for the benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and attended a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements; but on her mother asking her what kind of a dress she should wear, she answered that she would be dead by the time the fair opened. On Tuesday morning, Nov. 23, after breakfast, she went up-stairs, and before she could be prevented threw herself from the third story window into the yard, receiving fatal injuries. The act was witnessed by a lady residing in Twenty-third street, who has since been confined to her room from the shock she experienced on witnessing the suicide. The unfortunate young lady died the same evening, and Deputy Coroner Simeon N. Leo, a friend of the family, was notified. He procured a carriage, and drove to the residence of Eickhoff, who went at a late hour to the residence of Mr. Myers, and held an inquest. The jury, whoever they were, are understood to have rendered a verdict that Miss Myers came to her death from injuries caused by thrusting herself through, or falling out of, a window while suffering from mental aberration caused by a disease contracted in Paris.

A TRICK THAT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL.

THE STORY OF A REGISTERED LETTER—A MAN PRETENDS TO MAIL $500, BUT NEVER SENDS IT—HE CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

For the past month the officials of the Post Office in this City have been unusually troubled by the reported loss of five $100 bills from a registered letter. By prompt action the matter has been cleared up, and there was discovered an attempted fraud on a creditor, using the department as a means—a fraud not punishable under any existing law of the United States. It does come within the jurisdiction of the State laws, however. The facts in the case are as follows: On the 16th of October last, one William Stott, thirty-eight years of age, doing business as a mason and contractor at Andes, Delaware County, N. Y., registered a letter at that place, directed to Dr. H. Jordan, No. 40 Bond street, New-York, purporting to contain five $100 bills, which he stated was to pay a note of his due in New-York. Dr. Jordan received the letter Oct. 18 from a carrier from Station A. He opened it in the presence of the carrier, and found it empty. The day following Dr. Jordan called on Postmaster James, and reported the circumstance, and the matter was placed in the hands of Special Agent Sharrett for a thorough investigation. He ascertained that there had been no irregularity in the receipt or delivery of the letter. Word was received from the Postmaster at Andes that the registered letter had been regularly sent from that office. Further inquiries at this place developed the fact that Stott lived at Brushlands, some distance from Andes, and that he had remarked that he had received, a few days before, a registered letter from the West containing $1,000, and that of this amount he inclosed the $500 in the registered letter to New-York. Mr. Sharrett started on this clue first, and soon found that Stott had not received any such registered letter. Last Tuesday Stott came to this City and called upon Mr. Sharrett in relation to the matter, and then stated, without questioning in relation to it, that he received the $1,000 from the West by express. After he had gone Mr. Sharrett ascertained by telegraph from the express company that Stott had not received any package of the kind mentioned. This still further excited suspicion, and Mr. Sharrett then ascertained from Mr. Ballantine, President of the Andes National Bank, that none of the alleged $1,000 had passed through his hands for Stott. Later in the same day Stott again called upon Mr. Sharrett, and in the conversation that followed he said he believed that Mr. Hawkes, in whose store the Post Office was located, had manipulated the letters, but that he had no suspicion as regarded Mr. Clinton, who had been Postmaster for a number of years, and who was an old and much honored resident. In accordance with the rules of the department, Mr. Sharrett then requested Stott to fill up the blank giving all facts in regard to the registered letter and contents, which he did, swearing that he inclosed the five $100 bills in the letter himself, and that they were in it at the time of depositing. The letter was addressed, as before stated, to Dr. H. Jordan, No. 40 Bond street, New-York. This concluded, a conversation followed between the two in which Mr. Sharrett told him of the investigation he had made, and openly charged Stott with attempting this fraud. So convincing was the argument that Mr. Stott, without hesitation, acknowledged his crime, and after detailing all the circumstances in writing swore to them. Mr. Sharrett states that instances of this kind have been quite frequent. They almost always conclude with similar exposures of fraud. Nothing can be done by the Post Office officials to punish the crime, the Government not having jurisdiction over the criminal.

THE COLLEGES' LITERARY CONTEST.

KNOTTY PROBLEMS IN MATHEMATICS AND DIFFICULT QUESTIONS IN GREEK—THE CONTESTANTS.

The competitors in the literary lists opened by the Intercollegiate Literary Association have begun their contest. The subjects for which entries have been made and prizes are to be awarded are numerous, and the contests will be renewed at intervals until the oratorical struggle, which is to take place on the evening of Jan. 4 at the Academy of Music. The contest of yesterday was in Greek and mathematics, and of these it may be said that, while the former was not by any means a searching programme, the latter exceeded in difficulty anything which has ever been placed before students of any country at any previous time. The contestants in mathematics were as follows: Cornell, E. H. Palmer; New-York University, George P. Janes; Williams, James F. Eaton; Princeton, G. B. Halstead; Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., Thomas Craig; New-York College, Nelson S. Spencer; Rutgers, C. L. D. Washburn; St. John's, Fordham, P. Jones; Hamilton, Archibald L. Love; Syracuse, M. L. Spooner; North-western University of Illinois, F. M. Harris. The questions to be solved were arranged for convenience sake into morning and afternoon papers, and the students worked at them for about seven hours altogether.

The contestants in Greek were as follows: Cornell, Miss Josephine Julia Thomas; New-York University, Ernest H. Crosby; Williams, Edgar R. Downs; College of New-York, George Blood Smyth; Rutgers, H. Veghte; St. John's, Fordham, David H. Hunt; Syracuse, H. W. Wheeler; North-western University of Illinois, John Currer. As in the mathematical examination, the paper was divided for convenience sake. While the competitors were at their first portion of the written contest they were called alphabetically to meet the ordeal of an oral questioning by the examiners, who were Dr. Chambers, Charlton T. Lewis, and Dr. William R. Dimmock. This lasted in each case half an hour. The papers will be examined by the three gentlemen who questioned the competitors orally. In mathematics the papers were examined to-day by Prof. R. S. Michie, of West Point. The two other examiners, Admiral C. H. Davis, United States Navy, and Prof. Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, were both away at Washington, but the papers will be forwarded to them in due course.

SUSPENSION OF A STATIONERY FIRM.

The suspension of the firm of B. & P. Lawrence, importers and dealers in stationery, No. 49 Maiden lane, was announced to their creditors by circular yesterday morning. To a TIMES reporter who called at their place of business yesterday a member of the firm said that they had employed an accountant, who was preparing an abstract of their books, and that they were busily engaged in taking an inventory of their stock. So soon as these things were done they would call a general meeting of their creditors. Owing to the large amount of their stock in hand and the number of their outstanding accounts they did not care to make any statement in regard to the amount of their assets and liabilities. They thought, though, that when matters were settled up they would be enabled to pay a handsome dividend, and perhaps the whole amount of their indebtedness.

AN APPOINTMENT BY KING KALAKAUA.

Mr. William R. Castle, an assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel, has been appointed by King Kalakaua to the position of Attorney General of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Mr. Castle was one of the earliest playmates of the sovereign, who desires to retain his services. He read law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and subsequently became an attaché of the Law Department under Mr. E. Delafield Smith, and was retained by his successor, Mr. William C. Whitney. His father is a prominent merchant at Honolulu, and he expects to leave for that city about the 1st of January.

IN THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS—AN INSPECTION OF HOTELS AND THEATRES.

The Board of Education held its regular semimonthly session yesterday, Commissioner Dowd presiding in the absence of President Neilson. Among the usual communications submitted by Principals and other officials was the report of the City Superintendent for October. He suggests that a peremptory rule be established to prevent Principals from admitting a larger number of pupils into the classes than can be properly accommodated, the rule limiting the number to seventy five being frequently disregarded. The Superintendent also suggested that the board take some action to provide against the dismissal of pupils for trifling causes. The total number of pupils on the register during the month was 114,883, and the average attendance 109,028, which is an increase of 6,000 in registration and nearly 4,000 in the average attendance over the number reported for the same month last year.

The Superintendent of Truancy reported that from Nov. 17 to Nov. 30, 647 cases of truancy had been investigated, and that 270 of the truants had been returned to the schools, two placed under the charge of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and two committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. In accordance with the power vested in it by the law, the board made the following appointments of Trustees, the same to take effect on Jan. 1: First Ward, John N. Merrell; Second Ward, William D. Craft; Third Ward, John A. Gilmour; Fourth Ward, Michael J. Duffey; Fifth Ward, Hugh King; Sixth Ward, John Mitchell; Seventh Ward, George G. Hallock; Eighth Ward, Charles H. Hansley; Ninth Ward, David M. Earle; Tenth Ward, John Williamson; Eleventh Ward, John C. Limbeck; Twelfth Ward, John L. Tonnelle; Thirteenth Ward, Frederick Germann; Fourteenth Ward, Franklin Smith, M. D.; Fifteenth Ward, Charles M. Earle; Sixteenth Ward, John Castree; Seventeenth Ward, John N. Reynolds; Eighteenth Ward, Andrew Warner; Nineteenth Ward, Meyer Thalmessinger; Twentieth Ward, William Killian; Twenty-first Ward, Joseph S. Skidmore; Twenty-second Ward, Joel W. Mason; Twenty-third Ward, Nathan S. King, M. D; Twenty-fourth Ward, Ferdinand Meyer. A communication from Commissioner Townsend tendering his resignation was received, together with a notification from the Mayor of the appointment of Commissioner Jacob D. Vermilye to fill the vacancy. The report of the Committee on Course of Studies, relative to the course of instruction in music, was taken up for discussion as a special order of business, but again laid on the table until the next meeting.

BUSINESS OF THE DOCK COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of Docks adopted resolutions yesterday calling upon the Engineer in Chief to prepare and present to the board a plan for the reorganization of the force, and an account of what further reductions of salaries or employes could be made. A resolution offered by Mr. Wales suggesting that the dredging of the department be done by contract was referred to a committee for consideration. The resolutions passed by the Common Council on Nov. 8 and Nov. 13, protesting against the action of the department in reducing the wages of the laborers and fixing the rate of compensation at $2 per day, were referred to the Executive Committee. Capt. Biggs, of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, appeared before the board and pressed the claim of the company to the use of certain water-front property on the East River free of wharfage, according to an understanding with a former commission.

Commissioner Dimmock, who thought that the old commission had exceeded their powers in granting such a request, moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel, which was carried.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday a resolution was adopted ordering the Chief of the department to cause a thorough inspection of all hotels, theatres, music halls, and other places of amusement, also of public schools, churches, factories, &c., and to make a report of such inspection to the board as soon as possible, with recommendations as to the necessary means of precaution to be taken to prevent or extinguish fires. Proposals for 20,000 feet of hose, 80,000 pounds of hay, 600 bags of oats, and 400 bags of fine feed were opened, but no contracts were made.

FAST MAIL CHANGES.

Further changes in the Fast Mail service over the Pennsylvania Railroad were made last evening. H. N. Vail, Assistant Superintendent of Railway Service, states that the Fast Mail over that road will hereafter leave an hour and a half later—at 6 P. M., instead of 4:30 P. M. Again, in future, all mails from here for the West and South-west, which have hitherto been sent in bulk, will be distributed between this City and Pittsburg by a corps of railway Post Office clerks, the necessary car being attached to the train. The time between this City and Pittsburg will be shortened more than an hour, and the regular connections at Pittsburg for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and the South-west made as before, connecting also with the railway Post Office service now established from that point, leaving Pittsburg at 7:30 A. M. It is claimed that through this new arrangement great benefits will accrue, especially in the matter of business correspondence. Formerly arriving in bulk at St. Louis at 7 in the morning, much of the matter was delayed there for distribution to the various lines. Arriving there now fully made up and distributed no delay will occur. This will be virtually a saving there of twelve hours, and with correspondence directed to more distant points of at least twenty-four hours. Business correspondence leaving here by the afternoon train will be delivered at most places throughout Ohio and Indiana before the close of business hours on the day following.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Joaquin Miller is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, is at the Everett House.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

D. L. Harris, President of the Connecticut River Railway Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn and Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, and Moncure D. Conway, of London, are at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, and Col. Charles W. Foster, United States Army, are at the St. James Hotel.

Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Francis Kernan, of Utica; Gen. J. R. Hawley and A. T. Goshorn, of the Centennial Commission, and Congressman E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

SALE OF AMERICAN SILKS.

The manufacture of silk fabrics in this country has reached a degree of perfection which enables the manufacturers to successfully compete with the leading producers of Europe. Yesterday over two hundred pieces of American dress silks were sold at auction by Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co. by order of Messrs. Person A. Harriman & Co. Among the merchants who bought of the goods offered were Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. and Messrs. McCreery & Co., of this City; Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston; Messrs. Cooper & Conrad, of Philadelphia, and others of the first houses in the country. Fifty pieces were purchased by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. at prices ranging between $1 60 and $1 65. The colors were rich dark shades of seal brown, myrtle, marine blue, Bordeaux, and plum. The silks compared favorably in appearance with Lyons silk at much higher prices.

FAIR IN AID OF THE DESTITUTE BLIND.

A ladies' fair in aid of the Home for Destitute Blind was opened last evening at De Garmo's Hall, corner of Thirty-third street and Broadway. One of the most novel features of the bazaar was a display of articles made by the blind inmates of the above institution, including, besides some fine knitted work and card-board embroidery, an assortment of very curious bead work in the form of watch-cases, vases, baskets, and mantel ornaments. In addition to this there was exhibited a numerous assortment of fancy articles, toys, flowers, and other trifles, more or less valuable. The fair will be continued until Friday evening. Although the proceeds are expected to cover the running expenses of the year just passed, there is a mortgage on the Home of $3,500, which can only be defrayed by contributions from outside sources. All those desirous of financially aiding the institution in the prosecution of its laudable labors, may send their contributions to Miss Susan C. Hoff, No. 270 Madison avenue, who will gratefully apply them to this purpose.

A LECTURE ON MADAME ROLAND.

Dr. Frederick R. Marvin delivered a lecture last evening at Unity Chapel, in Harlem, on "Madame Roland." In reviewing the historical character of this remarkable woman the lecturer treated especially of her relation to the turbulent age in which she lived, and her influence upon Robespierre and other prominent leaders of the French Revolution. After narrating at some length the romantic incidents of her birth, education, and early life, he spoke enthusiastically of her peculiar attainments and influence, claiming that the only other woman in history worthy of being compared to her was the remarkable Charlotte Corday, whom Carlyle likened to a star. Having referred to her acknowledged political influence and social prestige, he interestingly narrated the history of her arrest, subsequent trial, and the tragic death which she heroically suffered rather than betray her husband.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITIES.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS OF THE POOR—THE SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTING RELIEF DENOUNCED.

At a special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors held yesterday morning, Supervisor Ripeley Ropes made a long speech assailing the system adopted by the Charity Commissioners for distributing relief to the poor. After referring to the Deficiency bill which was required last year by the excessive expenditures of the commission, Mr. Ropes said: "The total sum for relief last year was $80,516 88; 25,300 people were helped, and—mark it, Mr. President—the sum expended for relief of visitors was $9,116. In the County of New-York 61,100 people received out-door relief, and the salaries of visitors amounted to $2,250. The Brooklyn Association for Relieving the Condition of the Poor relieved 24,000 people, and expended in so doing $551. In neither case was more than $2 a day paid, and yet in this county $4 a day has been paid, and will continue to be paid unless this board protests. Look at the army of relief visitors! Twenty or thirty of them at $4 a day, and some of them engaged during the entire year, when for nine months there is not a cent's worth of out-door relief given. Now, look at the salaries of out-door relief physicians. There are five of them employed all the year round. One receives $1,800 a year, one $1,500, one $1,200, and two $300 each; a total of $5,100. It costs $33,200 85 to distribute $80,516 for relief—42 23-100 per cent. In New-York the average amount expended on each applicant for out-door relief was $1 48; in Kings County it was $3 17. The Association for Relieving the Condition of the Poor expended $24,000, and relieved 24,000 at a total expense of $3,351, an average of $1 04 per head. No one can say that the business of that association was not well conducted. The people of Kings County do not object to taking care of their poor. If there is any one here that thinks I stand up here against the interests of the poor, I have no apology to offer, but the people of Kings County have a right to know where the money goes. Judgment is coming. It has already reached us to a certain extent, and it is going on until it reaches its perfect work. I will not rest until this work is done. Some of the newspapers of this city argue, and argue sensibly and well, that these charities should be taken out of the hands of the Commissioners, and given into the hands of private parties. They are right. I hope they will go on arguing until the necessary legislation has been had. In hunting for the new figures which I present to-day, I came in contact with some of the old figures. I can show, by packages which I captured, and now have, that poor people received 60 cents' worth of groceries on $1 orders, and 70 cents' worth on $1 50 orders. The tickets were piled in by the Commissioners to the grocery stores, by the stores back to the Commissioners, and by them to the Board of Supervisors, all for the purpose of running up the bills for outdoor relief, and to show how much was being done."

Mr. Ropes, at the conclusion of his address, offered a resolution, which was passed, to the effect that the Charity Commission be governed by the rules prepared for their guidance by the Board of Supervisors last year. The meeting then adjourned.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN REFUGEES.

TERRIBLE PRIVATIONS OF THE CHRISTIANS—NO FOOD OR CLOTHING—AN APPEAL FOR AMERICAN AID.

A private letter received in a neighboring city from Ragusa, Dalmatia, Austria, from a lady who is an eye-witness of the sufferings of the Herzegovinian refugees, contains the following extracts which are of world-wide interest:

"Every blast of this November wind makes me shudder for the poor creatures whom I saw this afternoon—bare feet, legs, arms, and heads, and bodies as near nakedness as can be allowed in the streets. Very many of the children had only one garment, a kind of loose-hanging, short night-gown, made of something which resembles the coarsest dish-toweling, and this garment, though tied together, and principally composed of patches, still one mass of rags, which seemed to make their nakedness more pitiful. And yet of all the refugees, those at Ragusa are the most fortunate, the best fed and clothed. The Government has allowed to each person about seven cents a day to cover all expenses. And this is riches in the eyes of those who have nothing—the thousands and thousands who are back in the mountains who die before help can come. True, help is coming; Russia has sent speedily and generously; France and Switzerland slowly and scantily; but every sou, kopek, or kreutzer is welcomed with tears of gratitude. Can you really imagine what it is to have absolutely nothing? Have you read under what conditions many of these refugees have fled their homes? My husband was on the frontiers of Bosnia, where the river Save divides Turkish territory from Austrian. He was entreated by the people of the Austrian village not to cross the river and enter the Turkish town, as he would certainly lose his life. But by allowing himself to be introduced as a merchant from Trieste, he was unmolested. He walked through the streets of Costamitya—the headless bodies of the Christians lay all about the streets. On the river he had seen boats filled with refugees, striving for dear life to reach the Austrian shore. The Turks fired into them; one of the boats sunk, the other reached shore covered with blood from the wounds of the fugitives; headless bodies of women were floating on the water; in the streets of the town the swine were feeding on the corpses of Christian women. All this my husband saw with his own eyes, and after that day of horrors is it strange that he works with ceaseless activity, in the hope of alleviating at least the greatest, the most unendurable of these sufferings? He has been instrumental in the formation of an International Committee, of which Mgr. Michael, Archbishop of Belgrade, is President, and Archbishop Strossmeyer is Vice President. The latter has given from his own purse 10,000 florins. My husband is delegate of this committee in Dalmatia and Montenegro. His letters were published in Russia—the whole country responded to the call—the papers are filled with the lists of subscriptions. The French, Swiss, and English papers are beginning to copy. Thousands of roubles arrive from Russia, but the want is far, far beyond the supply. There are at present, in the District of Ragusa alone, about twelve thousand refugees, nearly all women, children, and old men. In Montenegro there are 50,000 more. In Croatia and Servia thousands again—the whole number of fugitives amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand. There is little prospect of their returning home all Winter long. All the money thus far received goes for bread and blankets, or a coarse kind of covering, which serves for garment, bed, and bed covering—all that they will have to protect them from the bitter cold, day and night. In their hasty flight the greater number of the refugees have brought nothing but the Summer clothing which happened to be on their bodies. With the means received up to the present time 16,000 or 18,000 of these coarse coverings might be bought, say 18,000 people protected, to the extent of a blanket apiece, from the Winter's cold. But the remaining 100,000 or more, and their food, and the roof to cover them, to say nothing of the wounded men brought in from battle, the sick and dying without care or comfort, the child-bearing women, the pest-stricken! Oh! it is not a case for thousands of roubles, or florins, or dollars, but for hundreds of thousands, to be able to give them the mere necessaries—to keep from death by cold and starvation a whole population, whose sin is they are Christians, 'Christian dogs,' 'rayahs.'

There are two countries that know how to give generously if they are once interested—Russia and America. Russia is doing her work nobly. Will not America, which sends thousands to convert pagans to Christianity—will not America give its hundreds at least to save from extermination Christians, persecuted, driven out of their country because they are Christians; because the persecutions of centuries have not forced them to renounce their faith and turn Mohammedans? Here is something practical and imminent—every penny is so much want alleviated. By subscription I doubt if large sums could be raised, but there are many ways by which money may be collected—theatricals, Martha Washington tea parties, concerts, fairs. In Russia people do anything and everything. Merchants are asked to contribute from their merchandise; a journalist gives the week's profit of his paper; juries assembled for trials send their subscriptions; workmen, printers, school-children, poor governesses, in fact everybody, high and low, rich and poor. He who has two sous sends one to these wretched people who have none at all. Do not put my letter aside as a bit of momentary enthusiasm. Here is a question of life or death for thousands. Oh, if I could take you for one half-hour through these scenes; people huddled together, crouching on the bare rocks, which are their house-floor, their bed, their cradle for their new-born babes; or if you could look into one of these habitations, where you would not expose a horse or a dog—if you should breathe one breath of that stifling atmosphere, and look into those wan and haggard faces, you would cry, as I do—for help."

THE BASE-BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

At a meeting of the Championship Committee of the National Base-ball Association of professional players, at Boston, the records of games played in 1875 were received from the following clubs: The Athletics, of Philadelphia; the Red Stockings, of Boston; the Hartfords; the Mutuals, of this City, and the White Stockings, of St. Louis. It was then voted that the championship pennant for the season of 1875 be awarded to the Boston Base-ball Club, they having won the greatest number of games during the season of 1875. The Bostons won 74 games; Athletics, 57 games; the Hartfords, 35 games; the St. Louis Club, 39 games; Philadelphias, 37 games; Chicagos, 30; Mutuals, 30; New-Havens, 7; Atlantics, 2.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Benedict Weyneth, aged fifty years, watchman at No. 174 William street, was found sitting in a chair dead yesterday morning.

To-morrow evening, before the students of Rutgers Female College, in the hall of the college, Rev. J. W. Lamson, D. D., will begin a course of free lectures on æsthetics and art.

The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange yesterday announced that the 3.65 Coupon Bonds of the District of Columbia, up to and including No. 23,050, would be deemed a good delivery.

The banquet of the German Republican Central Committee of this City, which was postponed on account of the funeral of Vice President Wilson, will be held at Arion Hall, in St. Mark's place, to-morrow evening.

The foreign mails of yesterday consisted of 22,608 letters and thirty-eight bags of papers. Of these the Abyssinia carried out 22,565 letters and thirty-eight bags of papers, the George Cromwell the rest of the letters.

The flag of the New-York Produce Exchange was kept at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Adelbert Wendt, a member of the Exchange, who died at his residence, No. 1,522 Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

In response to a number of invitations from citizens of Philadelphia, Mayor Wickham has gone to that city to inspect the Centennial buildings. In the meantime Samuel A. Lewis, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be acting Mayor.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, dressed in dark clothes, white shirt with gold studs in it, was found frozen to death yesterday morning sitting on a wall in Broadway near King's Bridge. He had a card with the addresses George Rawle, No. 251 Eighth avenue, and Delan, No. 218 West Twenty-seventh street, in his pocket.

Several prominent members of the Stock Exchange were admitted as members of the St. Nicholas Society at a meeting held on Monday evening. Among them were Mr. George H. Brodhead, late President of the Exchange; Mr. John W. Munro, late Assistant Secretary; Mr. H. S. Wilson, Mr. John D. Wilson, Major Thomas F. Morris, and Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the burning of the tug-boat Wm. A. Hennessey, off Long Branch on Nov. 11, was begun yesterday by Inspectors Jeremiah Simonson and John K. Mathews, of the United States Local Board. From the evidence adduced it was ascertained that the fire broke out abaft the engine, between the bulkhead and the sleeping-room, forward of the after cabin.

About 9 o'clock last night Patrick Tuohey, aged forty, a laborer, came to his residence, No. 31 Park street, drunk. He found that his wife Margaret, aged forty, was also drunk. Some words were exchanged between them, when Patrick threw a cantull of kerosene over his wife's dress, and striking a match set her on fire. She was badly burned before the neighbors interfered. The woman was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and Patrick was locked up in the Sixth Ward Station.

BROOKLYN.

Theodore Thomas' orchestra will perform a varied programme at the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, in the Eastern District, this evening.

John Hall, indicted for the murder of a colored man named Henry Thompson, was yesterday discharged by order of Judge Barnard, who declared the evidence insufficient to sustain the charge.

Officer George Simonson and Officer Maurice Hefferan, both of the First Precinct, were so intoxicated on Tuesday night that they were unfit for duty. Complaints will be entered against them.

Another secret meeting of the Joint Aldermanic Committee on Law and Water and Drainage was held yesterday, but no definite result was reached. Well-informed politicians say that the committee will report in favor of appropriating $500,000 for the completion of the reservoir.

A long line of people stood outside the Tax Collector's office from 7 o'clock yesterday morning until 7 o'clock last evening waiting to pay their taxes. When the office closed the crowd was as great as in the morning. Those who succeeded in paying their taxes yesterday were allowed a rebate of sixty cents on each $100.

The trial of John and Thomas Loughery and Philip Lewenski, for uttering counterfeit five-cent pieces, commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. August C. Taubert, the engraver, turned State's evidence. He testified that he had been employed by the defendants at $18 a week, and identified specimens of spurious coin of his manufacture. The court adjourned before the conclusion of Taubert's evidence.

Messrs. Rowe and Bergen, the newly-appointed Park Commissioners, called on Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, the President of the old board, yesterday, and demanded the transfer of the books and papers. The demand was refused, but will be made again, it is said, next week, when the third Commissioner is appointed. Mr. Stranahan has consulted counsel, and believes the position taken by him with regard to the new Commissioners can be supported by law.

Jeremiah Higgins, an ex-Police detective and United States Marshal, who has sent many thieves to State Prison and seized a large number of whisky stills, heard a bullet whiz by him while standing opposite a carpet store in Fulton street, near Cranberry, yesterday. The bullet crashed through the store window and lodged in a rear wall. As both sides of the street were thronged at the time, and no report was heard, it is supposed the bullet was fired from an air-gun.

Dr. Ordronaux, the State Commissioner of Lunacy, who has recently been engaged in investigating the Charity Commission of Kings County, met the Citizens' Committee appointed by Mayor Hunter, at the rooms of the Brooklyn Trust Company, yesterday afternoon. In addition to the Doctor, there were in attendance ex-Judge Greenwood, Messrs. Dwight Johnson, Ripley Ropes, John J. Van Nostrand, and Charles Townsend. The meeting, which was a strictly private one, is understood to have been devoted to a review of the testimony taken at the recent investigation.

LONG ISLAND.

A commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, appointed to inquire as to the sanity of William Vandeberg, of Newtown, who some time since attempted to murder his wife and commit suicide by cutting his own throat, met at the Queens County Jail yesterday and pronounced him insane.

A commission will meet at the Queens County Jail on Saturday for the purpose of determining the sanity of Dr. Stevens, who was indicted at the last term of the Oyer and Terminer for sending a challenge to fight a duel to Mr. George De Langulette, of Hicksville. The commission will also be called upon to determine the sanity of John Norton, of Rockaway.

The members of the Ladies' Charities Aid Society of Queens County complain that the male and female prisoners in the County Jail are placed in adjoining cells, and that holes are cut through the separating walls so that the prisoners have free converse. Also, that liquor is supplied to the prisoners by the keepers. A committee from the society will meet the Board of Supervisors to-day to solicit the interference of the board in the matter.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Thomas J. Early was tried in the Court of Sessions at White Plains, yesterday, for circulating obscene books at Yonkers. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Albany County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100, and to stand committed until the same be paid.

A public library association has been organized at Chappaqua with the following officers: Justice Hiram C. St. John, President; George Hunt, Secretary; Edward S. Quinby, Treasurer. About $300 has been already subscribed toward the object in view, and Mrs. Ida Greeley Smith, who contemplates taking up her abode at the Greeley homestead in the Spring, has signified her intention to donate to the association a copy of each of the works written or compiled by her deceased father.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new telegraph station recently established at Richmond, the capital of Staten Island, has been abolished, there not being sufficient business to warrant the expense of an operator.

The Committee of Seventeen, known as the Temperance Alliance of Westfield, are again "on the war-path," and are determined to make the saloon-keepers obey the law. All those—about twenty in number—who were recently shadowed by detectives and were found to have violated the law by selling without license or keeping open on Sundays, are again, it is stated, to be arrested on bench warrants, and their cases will go before the next Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Larabee, of People street, West New-York, was yesterday arrested for brutally beating and kicking his wife. He was committed to await the result of her injuries.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Joseph McGrath, who was killed at the Greene street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, censured the company for not affording sufficient protection to life at that point.

Arthur Pelloth, a German, residing near Donohue's Hotel, Guttenberg, when walking home from the Weehawken Ferry, Monday night, was attacked by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and $2 in money.

Mrs. John Hogan, who resides on Jackson avenue, Jersey City Heights, was seized with an epileptic fit yesterday morning, and fell over on the stove. Her clothing caught fire, and she was burned in a shocking manner before the flames could be extinguished.

The body of Patrick Cannon, the Central Railroad employe who was run over and killed at Somerville on Monday, was brought to his late residence, in Newark, yesterday.

James Drisco, an employe of the Newark Lime and Cement Company, fell into the Passaic River at the foot of Bridge street, Newark, Tuesday evening, and was drowned.

Henry Jones, the driver of Benjamin Atha's carriage, was arrested in Newark yesterday for driving his horses with a curb bit. This is the first arrest of the kind, and will be made a test case.

The residence of Henry Coulter, on King street, West New-York, was entered by burglars before daylight yesterday morning and robbed of clothing and silverware to the value of several hundred dollars.

At a late hour Tuesday night James Kelly was struck by a locomotive at the Coles street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, and instantly killed. The body, which was terribly mutilated, was removed to Brady's Morgue and taken in charge by Coroner Gannon, who will probably hold an inquest.

A well-dressed elderly man was taken with an apoplectic fit while walking along Jersey avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and fell heavily to the sidewalk. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he still remains in an unconscious condition, and the attendant physicians are of the opinion that he cannot recover.

George P. Plimley and Thomas Gilligan, judges of election in the First Precinct of the Third District, in Jersey City, at an election held in the Spring of 1874, were yesterday tried in the Hudson County Courts and convicted of malfeasance in office. James Browning, the remaining judge, pleaded non vult. William S. Eltringham, the clerk, was tried some time ago on the same charge, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for nine months.

Robert Graham, a printer, attempted to commit suicide in Henderson street, Jersey City, at a late hour Tuesday night, by cutting his throat with a knife. He has been out of work for some time and had no home. Tuesday night he made his way to Jersey City, and drank until he became maddened with liquor. After cutting his throat he laid down on a stoop, with his head resting on one of the stone steps. Blood flowed profusely from the wound until it became congealed and frozen, causing the flow to cease, and probably saving the man's life.

At an early hour yesterday morning Christian Schroeder, residing on Weehawken street, Union Hill, was found lying in a vacant lot near his residence, bleeding profusely from severe wounds in his head. He was unconscious, and has not recovered his senses sufficiently to give an account of what happened to him. It is evident, from his appearance and surroundings when discovered, that he had been badly beaten by some parties and thrown over the fence. Robbery was not the object of the attack upon him, as his watch and money were found intact.

Mary Sullivan, a young woman residing at No. 236 Henderson street, Jersey City, and employed in Lorrillard's tobacco factory, was arrested last night on suspicion of infanticide. A few days ago Capt. McKaig received an anonymous letter informing him that the prisoner had given birth to a child on Thanksgiving eve, and that the infant had mysteriously disappeared. On Saturday last the dead body of an infant was found lying in a vacant lot on Brunswick street. When arrested the girl admitted the fact of the birth, but said she did not know what had become of the child. Mary Russell, Miss Sullivan's room-mate, was arrested as a witness.

VIRGINIA PRIME FOX-HUNTING GROUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent issue of your paper gives a description of a fox-hunt in New-Jersey after the English style. If this sport is to be revived in the United States, Eastern Virginia is doubtless the most favorable locality in the country. This was a favorite amusement before the war, and was revived afterward, but is gradually dying out. Eastern Virginia is plentifully supplied with the common gray fox, and occasionally a red one is found, but hunters give the latter a wide berth, as he is rarely caught by dogs. And while there is plenty of cover, with ditches to jump, there are very few fences, and the people are accustomed to fox-hunting parties, and land-owners rarely make objection to fox-hunting on their domains.

The writer can call to mind some old whippers-in of fox-hounds who could in a few days collect a pack of twenty or thirty hounds which have been trained to hunt foxes, and parties could stop at the hotels in Richmond and ride in a couple of hours to where there would be almost a certainty of starting foxes. Good saddle horses could be obtained here, or parties who preferred to ride their own could ship them here by the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company at a reasonable rate.

NORMAND SMITH.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 29, 1875.

THE STATEN ISLAND STEAMERS.

The promised fast steamer, to take the place of the D. R. Martin, on the Garner opposition line to Stapleton, has not yet made her appearance, and the Minnie R. Child is still running, though her accommodations appear to be inadequate to meet the wants of the people. It is alleged that the boats of the old line start from New-York at the same time with the opposition line, and land their passengers at the Clifton Landing, whence trains on the railroad are started before the Child reaches the club-house dock at Stapleton. Mr. Garner is also encountering sharp opposition on the other side of the island, where the opposition have two handsome and swift boats, the Thomas Collyer and the Americus, which land at Dey street, North River. The Garner line is represented by the steamers Castleton and Pomona, which land at Whitehall, the travel being about equally divided between the two lines.

THE VIRGINIUS "A GOOD PRIZE."

The following editorial article appeared in the Spanish newspaper *El Cronista*, published in this City, on the 30th ult.:

"We see by the latest newspapers from Madrid that the Council of State has given its decision in regard to the capture of the Virginius, declaring that it was a good prize, and that the Government had a right to exact the return of that vessel by the Government of the United States, and as that could not be done on account of the vessel having sunk after it went into the hands of the American authorities, the Spanish Government had a right to claim her value. We believe, in view of this decision, that our Government will at once claim from the Government at Washington the value of the vessel, and that that Government will hasten to hand it over with the same alacrity as was shown by us in respect to the $80,000 which was given for the survivors of the crew of the pirate vessel."

A NEW-ORLEANS BANK SUSPENDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1.—The Bank of America has suspended. The Board of Directors has resolved to cease active operations and put the bank into liquidation at once.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE REDUCTIONS.

The reduction made in the salaries of the Custom-house employes to cover the deficit in the appropriation of Congress to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue in this port went into effect yesterday. A reduction of ten per cent. was made on all salaries not fixed by law, but as it was necessary that an amount equaling fifteen per cent. on all salaries should be deducted, it was considered expedient that this further amount should be obtained by reducing the force employed. To this end six Weighers with their foremen and assistants, and about forty Inspectors, Night Inspectors, and clerks were removed from office. As the salary of the Night Inspectors is fixed by law at $3 per day, they were all discharged, but a number sufficient to carry on the business of the Custom-house were immediately appointed night watchmen, and were at once sworn in. Their rate of pay was then fixed at $2 70 per day, to agree with ten per cent. reduction which had been determined upon.

"IT IS A nipping and an eager air," and KNOX'S fancy FURS for the ladies and COLLARS and CUFFS for the gentlemen are in lively demand. Make your purchases at the popular KNOX'S stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. FURS of the finest quality at reasonable prices.—*Advertisement.*

THOUSANDS OF CASES

Are known where DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has cured piles, ulcers, burns, and other skin troubles when every other remedy has failed. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Bernard Ackerman, Garrett Ackerman, P. Adworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Clark, Col. F. W. Cumberland, Rev. Wilfred H. Dean, Alfred Dixon, B. Eutichidi, Miss C. A. C. Evans, Miss Evans, Mr. Grebier, Bishop W. H. Hare, William Harwood, Clinton Houghton, Lord Houghton, W. H. Irwin, Dr. Jonckbloet, Albert A. Love, A. W. Maas, Frank Moorhouse, Joseph Moorhouse, Dr. Luther Parks, H. M. Peyser, Alfred Ray, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Roberts, Miss Robinson, Adolph Schmeisser, Mrs. Shaw and two children, Capt. Hon. M. Stapleton, J. Strauss, David Williams, G. H. Wooley, Mrs. J. J. Worswick, B. S. de Yough, Fancio Hamel, Mr. Fitzgerald, O. Prevost, Mrs. A. Prevost, Miss B. Prevost, Miss A. Prevost, C. A. Beckingham, Wallace Shaw.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Savanilla and Kingston.—Mrs. Capt. Eckerts, E. Y. Philipps, Alfred Delisser, Pio Rosado, Miss A. Woodcock, Capt. Somers, C. H. Scramore, James Nash, J. Ogilvie, F. Vega, Fusto Prado, Leonea Prado, Gracio Prado, Jose Bovilla, H. Wassersug, W. G. De Boligny, Alexander Cameron, George J. Renwick, P. Shilling, William Hammond, Harry Oiase, Henry Miller, Mrs. Kate Johnston, C. Wild, J. Walker, J. S. Bridsam, C. Jones, H. J. Crouch, John Gleeson, James Barr, E. M. Gutterrey, A. Carado, John Murphy, Mary A. Roberts, William Bishop, T. Mitchell, Gerrard Riddle, J. Conner, D. El Sol, P. Costero, J. Alberado, S. Sutler, John Gleason, A. R. De Costa.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:06 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon sets..8:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:46 | Gov. Island.11:35 | Hell Gate.12:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbott; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Regulator, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.

Barks Mette, (Dan.,) Paulsen, Bahia via Richmond, Va., Funch, Edye & Co.; Levanter, Vesper, Liverpool, Eng., Snow & Burgess.

Brigs Tropic Bird, Korff, Fort de France or St. Pierre, Mart., James W. Elwell & Co.; Immaculato Maria, (Ital.,) Parillo, Salonica, Turkey, Funch, Edye & Co.; Martha J. Brady, (Br.,) Brady, Malaga, Spain, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Edwin Rowe, Crocker, Para, Brazil, Burdett & Pond.

Schrs. James Phelps, Rockwell, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Co.; Addie G. Bryant, Stubbs, Basse Terre and Sandy Point, St. Kitts, Cartwright & Harrison; L. A. Danenhower, Grale, Richmond, Va., Squire Bros.; Ben, Munsell, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Manuel R. Cuza, Bayles, Charleston, S. C., Evans Ball & Co.; Carrie Bonnell, Harris, Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Dorale & Co.; Eva Adell, Ellis, St. Johns, Antigua, B. W. I., Alvah Mudgett; Mary D. Leach, Pairen, Aux Cayes, B. J. Wenberg; Julia R. Floyd, Squire, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Gersh Banker, Price, Rio Grande do Sul, Brett, Son & Co.; Maud Briggs, Davis, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, J. E. Ward & Co.; A. T. Minor, Oakes, Baltimore, Md., William Chalmers; Mary A. Holt, Grant, Fort de France, Mart., John S. Ingraham & Co.; Impulse, (Br.,) Rountree, Belize, Hond., Leaycraft & Co; Louise A. Orr, Orr, Glasgow, Scotland, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Barge Dover, Watson, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Ankers, Kingston Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. No date, N of Hatteras experienced a heavy gale from N. with snow and thick weather; Nov. 30, 8 P. M., off Barnegat, exchanged signals with steam-ship Colon, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Sydney, (new, 3,500 tons,) — Chester, Penn., in ballast to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans Nov. 24, and South-west Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark and Seaman.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans Nov. 21, and South-west Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Ship Astracana, (of St. John, N. B.,) James, Calcutta Aug. 11, Sands Head 12th, with mdse. to order—vessel to Ralli Bros. Experienced strong S. W. monsoons in the Bay of Bengal; crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean Aug. 31, in lon. 92 E.; doubled the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 2; had very light S. E. trades; crossed the equator in the Atlantic (no date) in lon. 33 20; took the N. E. trades in lat. 4 36 N.; no date, lat. 4:30, lon. 27, passed bark Thomas Daniels, (of Bristol,) bound S.

Schr. C. P. Harris, Benton, Philadelphia, for Somerset.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. George Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Newburg.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Escort, Phinney, Bridgeport.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ann, Stratton, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Czar, Hammond, Rockport with granite to order.

Schr. Venus, Watch, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Balch, Hannah, Providence, for Port Johnson.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, for Liverpool; South Carolina, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; ship Jean Ingelow, for Charleston; barks Christopher Columbus, for Havre; Caroleuse, for Havana; Jose E. More, for Sagua; Franklyn, for Hamburg; brigs Thetis, for Williamstadt; Oliver Curtis, for Port-au-Prince.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken Nov. 18, 100 miles E. of Sable Island, brig A. B. Stronack, (Br.,) Monroe, from Havre.

Schr. Gen. Grant put into Sagua on the 25th ult. leaky, (not Nassau, as before reported.)

Schr. Nellie Scott, Milan, from Bergen, Norway, Sept. 20, for Sydney, C. B., put into Liverpool, N. S., Nov. 29, with loss of main boom and other damage; will have to repair.

Steamer Anibora, (Span.,) Galveston Nov. 26, for Liverpool, put into Havana Nov. 30 in distress, of what nature is not stated.

Canal-boat Kitty Hagan, with grain, while towing through Hell Gate for Harlem, parted her hawser and drifted on Nigger Head. She is full of water and broke in half; will be a total loss.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 1.—Sld. steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Cleaver, Portland.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Arr. steamer Ambola, (Span.,) Abarrvar, Galveston, for Liverpool. (See miscellaneous.)

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Nov. 29.—Arr. schr. Nellie Scott, Milan, Bergen, Norway, for North Sydney, in ballast. (See miscellaneous.)

MATANZAS, Nov. 28.—Arr. schr. Ethan Allen, Gibson, Richmond, Va.

ST. JAGO, Nov. 22.—Sld. bark Panama, (Span.,) Savannah.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 30.—Arr. bark Enchantress, (Br.,) Boddie, Belfast.

Cld. brig Lucy, Cardenas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Sld. Cornelius Grinnell, Tellus, Olive Mount, Harmonia, Vasco de Gama, Eber, San Domenico, Rosa B., Flora, Captain Pedersen, W. W. Harvey, Kong Oscar, Nellie T. Guest, and New-York.

Arr. out on the 22d ult., Thyra and Urbano Ratazzi.

Arr. out on the 29th ult., Chevrull and Autares.

Arr. out on the 30th ult., Countess of Eroll and Alfred, Capt. Von der Fehr.

GREENOCK, Dec. 1.—The steamer State of Virginia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Nov. 18, for Glasgow, arr. here at 3 o'clock this morning.

LARNE, Dec. 1.—The steam-ship State of Pennsylvania sld. from this port for New-York at 8 o'clock Saturday evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 1.—The North German Lloyd steamer Mosel, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. here to-day on the way to Bremen.

With the approach of Christmas nearly every merchant who sells any article of taste, anything that seems useful or ornamental, for a holiday gift, is compelled to advertise more or less, partly from the fact that nearly all who sell such goods do so, and have done so for years and have educated the public to look for such announcements at this season.

Another motive that should largely stimulate this line of advertising is that nearly every one who buys at this season looks to the newspapers for the fullest information.

Appreciating the desire for the best work, which this class of advertisers usually require, we will give it special personal attention, and, if necessary, will prepare the matter and submit in every case a printed proof to the advertiser.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

41 Park Row, New York.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,

FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

EMBRACING

Every Article in the Line.

DRESSING-CASES AND WORK-BOXES.

TOILET ARTICLES,

LONDON SILK UMBRELLAS

NOVELTIES,

FOR

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF THE CHOICEST KIND.

NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,

NEAR BROADWAY.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

WAREROOMS,

NO. 112 5TH AV.,

ABOVE 16TH ST.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,

CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS.

ALSO TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN SACQUES

WHICH IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.

KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house*.

LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.

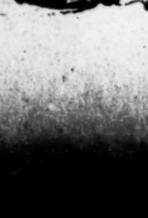
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*

WEHL. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere*.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

WAREROOMS:

Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.



IF WATER PIPES ARE BURSTING.—For the ladies, children, sick, aged, and infirm get the $5 WATER CLOSET. Perfectly practical, portable, scentless. Also EARTH CLOSETS, the best and cheapest. For decency, health, economy, comfort, use them and nothing else. Send stamp for circular to the

WAKEFIELD E. C. CO.,

No. 36 Dey st., New-York.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honour,

WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867,

LONDON, 1862.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

☞ ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, ☜ with price list, mailed free on application.

STEINWAY & SONS,

107, 109, and 111 East 14th st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO

58 NASSAU ST., CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

DIAMONDS

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE SINGLE STONES AND MATCHED PAIRS.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY ST.,

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH CHINA

Dinner and Tea Sets,

Fine Table Glassware, Bronzes, and Clocks, Parian Marbles, Statuettes, and Busts, Porcelain and Bohemian Vases, &c., Dresden and Sevres Porcelain, Antique and Modern Majolicas, Palissy and other Faïence Ware.

IN PARIS: No. 130 Rue du Faubourg, St. Denis. "LIMOGES," 38 Avenue du Crucifix.